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PALESTINE
AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE

THE JERUSALEM POST

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1961 • 24 Shevat, 5721 • 24 Sha'ban, 1380

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France Denies Promise to Stop Sahara Tests

THE World Health Organization, which opened its fourteenth assembly in New Delhi this week, has the disconcerting news that the W.H.O. and function of being the only non-controversial U.N. body. Delegates from over one hundred countries have gathered from all over the world to discuss the eradication of disease, on the need for which all are agreed. Among them are Israel's Minister of Health and the Director-General of his Ministry. Although this is the first time that the Assembly has been held in India, there is no doubt that health problems have high priority on the sub-continent where their very magnitude is apt to intimidate the authorities even before they begin to take possible action. The Indian authorities will be glad to learn from the proceedings of the Assembly of plans for further work on the eradication of malaria, for example, which is endemic in many parts of their country and which saps the vitality of its vast population.

Perhaps in the conservative atmosphere of talks on safeguarding the physical health of the world, there may be an opportunity for the Israel representatives to have informal discussions with the Indian authorities in their own field. Even if the Indian Premier is satisfied with the stalemate in the relationship between his country and Israel, a question on which he does not enjoy the support of all his fellow countrymen, he may perhaps realize that some closer practical cooperation could be of value.

In any case, many external circumstances have changed in the fourteen years since India gained her independence, which tend to make Mr. Nehru's attitude to Israel almost anachronistic. Until a year or two ago, China was hailed as India's great friend. During Chou En-lai's visit to New Delhi in the mid-fifties, the most popular song throughout the country was "Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai"—"India and China are brothers." Events in Tibet and at other points on the common frontier of the two countries have introduced a note of disharmony that has replaced the love lyric and a chill wind of isolation is beginning to blow around Mr. Nehru's shoulders as China proceeds to make overtures to Burma at the expense of India.

The Indian gift for meditation, on which Mr. Nehru has for so long prided himself, has suffered a rude setback in the Congo where Mr. Dayal has lost favour with the African states. This in turn has lowered Indian prestige in the eyes of the Afro-Asian world, in which Pandit Nehru had been seen as its leadership, backed as it was by the mystic aura around his name and reputation.

It would be logical for the leader of a country beset by internal problems caused in many cases by nature, such as flood, drought, famine and disease, as well as unexpected threats to national security, to look around for more friends. Perhaps the practical achievements of Israel in health and hygiene may induce Mr. Nehru to give second thoughts to the question of relations between the two countries. Many of the distinguished men of science and public servants who have visited Israel in recent years (including Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, a former Health Minister) will doubtless be willing to express their favourable views on the question.

Finally, simple arithmetic may convince Mr. Nehru that African voices now outnumber those of the Arab States at the United Nations, and that his fear of offending Moslem opinion no longer has any valid foundation.

France Denies Promise to Stop Sahara Tests

PARIS (Reuters).—France is understood to be considering cessation of nuclear tests in the Sahara, but the Government strongly denied last night that any such decision had yet been taken.

An Information Ministry official said France had given no undertaking to anyone not to continue the Sahara tests. A brief communiqué from the Premier's Office said "contrary to published reports, the French Government has made no declaration following statements attributed to a member of the Government of the Republic of Senegal."

Mr. Doucoure, Senegalese Foreign Minister, was quoted as saying in Lagos on Wednesday that France would not undertake any more Sahara tests and had chosen another site.

Last night's Government denial came some hours after a three-line despatch from the French News Agency saying it was learned from an authorized source that France had decided to carry out no more experimental nuclear explosions in the Sahara.

SCOTS CATCH GLIMPSE OF SOVIET SPUTNIK

EDINBURGH (Reuters).—Six members of the staff of the Royal Observatory here saw the new six-and-a-half-ton Russian satellite swing low through the northern sky just before dawn yesterday.

The satellite was at an average elevation of about 12 degrees and was visible for only about 10 seconds before it disappeared into a cloud. A cable to the observatory from Moscow on Wednesday predicted the time and the course of the satellite.

Mr. Spence, said the Sputnik had the appearance of a second magnitude star. A scientist at the observatory said: "I understand it will be over Edinburgh again tomorrow (Friday) about 15 minutes earlier than today's appearance." (Reuters, AP)

Concern at Goldmann's Views On Plight of Soviet Jewry

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent.

NEW YORK.—Jewish leaders here who are more familiar with the situation in the Soviet Union than is Dr. Nahum Goldmann, have voiced their concern at a statement made by the latter at a press conference here on Wednesday.

Dr. Goldmann said that "to accuse the Soviet Union of anti-Semitism is unjustified." The President of the World Zionist Organization criticized spokesmen of Jewish organizations who appeared recently before the U.N. Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination for placing "too much stress" on anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union.

To bolster his argument, Dr. Goldmann made several statements which were contrary to the facts. He said anti-Semitic articles have appeared in small provincial papers in the Soviet Union but not in publications with national circulation.

Dr. Miriam Freund told her correspondent that, during her visit to Russia last summer, she saw stories in important national publications such as "Izvestia," "Pravda" and "Kommunist" in which Soviet leaders were praising the situation of Jewish life in the Soviet Union.

As evidence that Soviet leaders are beginning to do something about the problem, Dr. Goldmann pointed to the fact that he had seen a clipping from a leading Soviet publication with a headline which read: "We regret to announce the passing of the head of our family."

Dr. Alfred Loewenstein
The funeral will leave the Municipal Hospital, Mass Street, Tel Aviv, today, February 10, 1961, at 12 noon.

THE DECEASED FAMILY.
In deep sorrow we announce the passing of

Dr. Eng. Yehuda Leopold Berger
former Jerusalem Municipal Engineer.
The funeral will leave Mahanaim Hospital, Jerusalem, at 10 a.m. today.

THE FAMILY.
With great sorrow we announce the passing of the head of our family

Dr. Natan Ben-Natan
The funeral will leave from Beit David, 45 Rehov Shimon, Tel Aviv at 12 noon today, for the Ezyon Shalom Cemetery.

With our daughters and surviving family.
Please attend from visit.

Adenauer 'Gloom' At Paris Parley

PARIS (AP).—West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and French President Charles de Gaulle yesterday exchanged a formal handshake, posed unsmilingly for photographers and then went into a private meeting to try and smooth out their differences.

Observers noted Adenauer's gloom look on leaving Bonn and arriving at Orly. It had not changed when he reached the Elysee Palace.

DE GAULLE-BOURGUIBA TALKS IN FORTNIGHT

PARIS (Reuters).—A serious move towards a peace settlement in Algeria has been initiated by President de Gaulle's invitation to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba to visit him here in the near future.

The meeting is expected to be in about a fortnight's time. After Wednesday's 45-minute talk between President de Gaulle and the Tunisian Information Minister, Mohamed Masmoudi, Tunisian sources yesterday expressed considerable optimism.

KENNEDY-MACMILLAN TALKS APRIL 5 AND 6

WASHINGTON (AP).—President Kennedy and Prime Minister Macmillan will meet for their formal discussion of world problems on April 5 and 6, the White House announced yesterday.

The meeting is expected to be in about a fortnight's time. After Wednesday's 45-minute talk between President de Gaulle and the Tunisian Information Minister, Mohamed Masmoudi, Tunisian sources yesterday expressed considerable optimism.

U.S. NAMES KENNAN ENVOY TO BELGRADE

WASHINGTON.—President Kennedy yesterday announced the appointment of Mr. George Kennan as Ambassador to Yugoslavia and Mr. Livingston Merchant as Ambassador to Canada.

SOVIET PROTEST TO FRANCE

Brezhnev Plane Said Fired at Off Algeria

LONDON (Reuters).—A French jetfighter twice opened fire yesterday on a plane carrying Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev over the Mediterranean, about 130 kilometres from Algiers, Moscow Radio claimed last night.

The radio, in a special announcement, did not mention any damage to the Soviet aircraft, a civilian C-130, which was flying the Soviet Premier to an official visit to Guinea, via Rabat.

In a protest note to France, Russia said the incident occurred over international waters while the plane was on a peaceful mission.

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Ahdut Backs Demand For New Elections

TEL AVIV.—The Ahdut Ha'avoda Central Committee last night joined Mapam in resolving not to join a Cabinet headed by Mr. David Ben-Gurion. It said Mr. Ben-Gurion's letter of resignation to the President was a severe attack on the members of the Ministerial Committee which inquired into the "Lavon Affair," and "undermined the democratic structure."

Mr. Ben-Gurion had no authority to form a new Government without seeking new elections, the Ahdut Ha'avoda resolution stated.

The National Religious Party has not yet officially formulated its attitude. It is understood to be awaiting the outcome of a meeting between the Party leader, Interior Minister Haim Moshe Shapiro and Mr. Ben-Gurion, who are on vacation at the same hotel.

Lavon Quits Histadrut Post

TEL AVIV.—Mr. Pinhas Lavon yesterday resigned from the post of Secretary-General of the Histadrut which he had held since 1956. The Histadrut Executive accepted his resignation by 58 of the Mapai faction's 59 votes. (Mr. Lavon announced that he was not taking part in the vote.)

The 46 opposing votes were made up of: Ahdut Ha'avoda 18, Mapam 15, the United Liberal faction 10, and Communists 3. The two members of Haavod Hadati abstained.

The procedural debate that preceded the vote, and the series of announcements by party spokesmen which followed, were accompanied by noisy heckling and bitter exchanges between the members of the Executive's members.

The entrance of Mr. Lavon into the overflowing assembly hall was greeted by an ovation from opposition and some Mapai benches—the first time this has happened in this forum. The opposition went on to applaud an especially sharp remark so that Mr. Lavon, who presided, asked them to cease this unbecoming behaviour.

President Receives G.Z.

The General Zionist delegation which was received by the President at Beit Hanassi yesterday, informed him that they were unable to continue at my post following the decision of the Mapai Central Committee on February 4.

The delegation, comprising Moshe P. Bernstein, E. Jochlovsky and S. Ben-Zur, told Mr. Ben-Zur that they considered the present crisis to be so serious that elections were the best way out.

They also expressed their refusal to join a coalition such as the outgoing one still stood, but they did not exclude a change of mind after elections.

UK Gov't Body To Probe Newspapers

LONDON (AP).—Prime Minister Macmillan yesterday announced the establishment of a government commission to inquire into the financing and future prospects of the British newspaper publishing business.

The Prime Minister's decision came as Fleet Street, London's publishing centre, faced the prospect of one large merger and rumours of others.

Jordan Returns Strayed Yeshiva Student

The 25-year-old Jewish student, David Flieger, of Jerusalem, who strayed into Jordan last Saturday while strolling near Rehov Shimon Hanavi, was returned to Israel through Mandelbaum Gate yesterday.

Mr. Flieger, of Lovell Mass, is a student at the Mir Yeshiva.



Mr. Pinhas Lavon delivering his resignation speech to the Histadrut Executive in Tel Aviv yesterday.

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Ileo Named Head Of New Congo Cabinet

LEOPOLDVILLE.—President Joseph Kasavubu of the Congo yesterday announced the formation of a provisional Government of politicians, headed by Mr. Joseph Ileo, to replace the "Council of Graduates."

UN Not Aware That Lumumba 'Killed'

LEOPOLDVILLE (Reuters).—A U.N. spokesman questioned yesterday about new rumours that Mr. Patrice Lumumba had been killed, said he did not know if he was alive or dead.

The spokesman, addressing a press conference, added, "We do not even know where he is."

The new Government is regarded here as an attempt to present a solid front to the United Nations by a "Council of Graduates."

The Congolese have recently charged the world organization with wanting to place the country under its tutelage.

In a broadcast to the nation, President Kasavubu said the Government, consisting of 15 Ministers and five Secretaries of State, contains no members of pro-Lumumba parties.

There is also no question at the moment of a recall of Parliament, he said.

The country has been run since September by a "Council of Graduates" which was set up after President Kasavubu dismissed Mr. Patrice Lumumba, the first Prime Minister.

Leaflets Urge Moroccan Jews to Defend Rights

CASABLANCA (APF).—Clandestine leaflets calling upon Moroccan Jews to fight for their "lawful rights" were placed in the mailboxes of Jewish homes in Rabat and Meknes this week, and some leaflets were pasted on the walls of houses in several streets of Meknes.

Two Jews were detained by police on charges of pasting up the leaflets.

Police are searching for the authors and printers of the leaflets, which recall the tragic deaths of the 43 passengers aboard the ill-fated Paces and refer to the recent wave of anti-Semitic activity in Morocco.

"All hope that we can find our place in an independent Morocco now has disappeared," the leaflets stated. "It is possible that the Palace is not involved in the wave of anti-Semitism now engulfing Morocco. We know that anti-Semitism is a contradiction of Islamic principles but there exist elements which seek to persecute and degrade us."

East German Lawyer For Eichmann Trial

BERLIN, East Sector (Reuters).—Dr. Friedrich Kaul, a leading East German lawyer, is to leave for Israel early next week to represent Jewish communities in East Germany at the Eichmann trial, his secretary said yesterday.

The secretary said Dr. Kaul had obtained an Israel visa through the Israel Legation in Prague. Israel has no diplomatic relations with East Germany.

Kaul, a Communist, will take with him an application from East Germany's Jewish communities to appear as secondary plaintiffs in the trial. According to press reports here, he will also take a large amount of material from East German archives to be used in the trial.

The Yugoslav official news agency, Tanjug, said yesterday that the authorities in Belgrade had sent Israel some 100 documents concerning Eichmann's alleged crimes in Yugoslavia. It said: "The documents give a shocking picture of the suffering of our people under the criminal activities of Eichmann and other fascist criminals as well as their local collaborators." (Reuters, AP, UPI)

Laos Gov't to Meet Taking in Left

VIENTIANE (Reuters).—Laos' right-wing Cabinet will discuss the possibility of a new coalition government in a meeting on Wednesday, the leftist Pathet Lao in a few days' time, it was announced yesterday.

King Savang Vatthana will preside at the special Cabinet meeting, Information Minister Bouvan Norasing told a press conference.

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IT'S TASTIER WITH SHENEN'S 'MEGED'



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Today's Postbag

The Weather

Forecast: Today: Partly cloudy to fair.

Saturday: Possible showers.

Weather synopsis: Low pressure center over S.W. Turkey moving slowly eastward.

Temperature: 72-81-84-87-90-93-96-99-100-103-106-109-112-115-118-121-124-127-130-133-136-139-142-145-148-151-154-157-160-163-166-169-172-175-178-181-184-187-190-193-196-199-202-205-208-211-214-217-220-223-226-229-232-235-238-241-244-247-250-253-256-259-262-265-268-271-274-277-280-283-286-289-292-295-298-301-304-307-310-313-316-319-322-325-328-331-334-337-340-343-346-349-352-355-358-361-364-367-370-373-376-379-382-385-388-391-394-397-400-403-406-409-412-415-418-421-424-427-430-433-436-439-442-445-448-451-454-457-460-463-466-469-472-475-478-481-484-487-490-493-496-499-502-505-508-511-514-517-520-523-526-529-532-535-538-541-544-547-550-553-556-559-562-565-568-571-574-577-580-583-586-589-592-595-598-601-604-607-610-613-616-619-622-625-628-631-634-637-640-643-646-649-652-655-658-661-664-667-670-673-676-679-682-685-688-691-694-697-700-703-706-709-712-715-718-721-724-727-730-733-736-739-742-745-748-751-754-757-760-763-766-769-772-775-778-781-784-787-790-793-796-799-802-805-808-811-814-817-820-823-826-829-832-835-838-841-844-847-850-853-856-859-862-865-868-871-874-877-880-883-886-889-892-895-898-901-904-907-910-913-916-919-922-925-928-931-934-937-940-943-946-949-952-955-958-961-964-967-970-973-976-979-982-985-988-991-994-997-1000-1003-1006-1009-1012-1015-1018-1021-1024-1027-1030-1033-1036-1039-1042-1045-1048-1051-1054-1057-1060-1063-1066-1069-1072-1075-1078-1081-1084-1087-1090-1093-1096-1099-1102-1105-1108-1111-1114-1117-1120-1123-1126-1129-1132-1135-1138-1141-1144-1147-1150-1153-1156-1159-1162-1165-1168-1171-1174-1177-1180-1183-1186-1189-1192-1195-1198-1201-1204-1207-1210-1213-1216-1219-1222-1225-1228-1231-1234-1237-1240-1243-1246-1249-1252-1255-1258-1261-1264-1267-1270-1273-1276-1279-1282-1285-1288-1291-1294-1297-1300-1303-1306-1309-1312-1315-1318-1321-1324-1327-1330-1333-1336-1339-1342-1345-1348-1351-1354-1357-1360-1363-1366-1369-1372-1375-1378-1381-1384-1387-1390-1393-1396-1399-1402-1405-1408-1411-1414-1417-1420-1423-1426-1429-1432-1435-1438-1441-1444-1447-1450-1453-1456-1459-1462-1465-1468-1471-1474-1477-1480-1483-1486-1489-1492-1495-1498-1501-1504-1507-1510-1513-1516-1519-1522-1525-1528-1531-1534-1537-1540-1543-1546-1549-1552-1555-1558-1561-1564-1567-1570-1573-1576-1579-1582-1585-1588-1591-1594-1597-1600-1603-1606-1609-1612-1615-1618-1621-1624-1627-1630-1633-1636-1639-1642-1645-1648-1651-1654-1657-1660-1663-1666-1669-1672-1675-1678-1681-1684-1687-1690-1693-1696-1699-1702-1705-1708-1711-1714-1717-1720-1723-1726-1729-1732-1735-1738-1741-1744-1747-1750-1753-1756-1759-1762-1765-1768-1771-1774-1777-1780-1783-1786-1789-1792-1795-1798-1801-1804-1807-1810-1813-1816-1819-1822-1825-1828-1831-1834-1837-1840-1843-1846-1849-1852-1855-1858-1861-1864-1867-1870-1873-1876-1879-1882-1885-1888-1891-1894-1897-1900-1903-1906-1909-1912-1915-1918-1921-1924-1927-1930-1933-1936-1939-1942-1945-1948-1951-1954-1957-1960-1963-1966-1969-1972-1975-1978-1981-1984-1987-1990-1993-1996-1999-2002-2005-2008-2011-2014-2017-2020-2023-2026-2029-2032-2035-2038-2041-2044-2047-2050-2053-2056-2059-2062-2065-2068-2071-2074-2077-2080-2083-2086-2089-2092-2095-2098-2101-2104-2107-2110-2113-2116-2119-2122-2125-2128-2131-2134-2137-2140-2143-2146-2149-2152-2155-2158-2161-2164-2167-2170-2173-2176-2179-2182-2185-2188-2191-2194-2197-2200-2203-2206-2209-2212-2215-2218-2221-2224-2227-2230-2233-2236-2239-2242-2245-2248-2251-2254-2257-2260-2263-2266-2269-2272-2275-2278-2281-2284-2287-2290-2293-2296-2299-2302-2305-2308-2311-2314-2317-2320-2323-2326-2329-2332-2335-2338-2341-2344-2347-2350-2353-2356-2359-2362-2365-2368-2371-2374-2377-2380-2383-2386-2389-2392-2395-2398-2401-2404-2407-2410-2413-2416-2419-2422-2425-2428-2431-2434-2437-2440-2443-2446-2449-2452-2455-2458-2461-2464-2467-2470-2473-2476-2479-2482-2485-2488-2491-2494-2497-2500-2503-2506-2509-2512-2515-2518-2521-2524-2527-2530-2533-2536-2539-2542-2545-2548-2551-2554-2557-2560-2563-2566-2569-2572-2575-2578-2581-2584-2587-2590-2593-2596-2599-2602-2605-2608-2611-2614-2617-2620-2623-2626-2629-2632-2635-2638-2641-2644-2647-2650-2653-2656-2659-2662-2665-2668-2671-2674-2677-2680-2683-2686-2689-2692-2695-2698-2701-2704-2707-2710-2713-2716-2719-2722-2725-2728-2731-2734-2737-2740-2743-2746-2749-2752-2755-2758-2761-2764-2767-2770-2773-2776-2779-2782-2785-2788-2791-2794-2797-2800-2803-2806-2809-2812-2815-2818-2821-2824-2827-2830-2833-2836-2839-2842-2845-2848-2851-2854-2857-2860-2863-2866-2869-2872-2875-2878-2881-2884-2887-2890-2893-2896-2899-2902-2905-2908-2911-2914-2917-2920-2923-2926-2929-2932-2935-2938-2941-2944-2947-2950-2953-2956-2959-2962-2965-2968-2971-2974-2977-2980-2983-2986-2989-2992-2995-2998-3001-3004-3007-3010-3013-3016-3019-3022-3025-3028-3031-3034-3037-3040-3043-3046-3049-3052-3055-3058-3061-3064-3067-3070-3073-3076-3079-3082-3085-3088-3091-3094-3097-3100-3103-3106-3109-3112-3115-3118-3121-3124-3127-3130-3133-3136-3139-3142-3145-3148-3151-3154-3157-3160-3163-3166-3169-3172-3175-3178-3181-3184-3187-3190-3193-3196-3199-3202-3205-3208-3211-3214-3217-3220-3223-3226-3229-3232-3235-3238-3241-3244-3247-3250-3253-3256-3259-3262-3265-3268-3271-3274-3277-3280-3283-3286-3289-3292-3295-3298-3301-3304-3307-3310-3313-3316-3319-3322-3325-3328-3331-3334-3337-3340-3343-3346-3349-3352-3355-3358-3361-3364-3367-3370-3373-3376-3379-3382-3385-3388-3391-3394-3397-3400-3403-3406-3409-3412-3415-3418-3421-3424-3427-3430-3433-3436-3439-3442-3445-3448-3451-3454-3457-3460-3463-3466-3469-3472-3475-3478-3481-3484-3487-3490-3493-3496-3499-3502-3505-3508-3511-3514-3517-3520-3523-3526-3529-3532-3535-3538-3541-3544-3547-3550-3553-3556-3559-3562-3565-3568-3571-3574-3577-3580-3583-3586-3589-3592-3595-3598-3601-3604-3607-3610-3613-3616-3619-3622-3625-3628-3631-3634-3637-3640-3643-3646-3649-3652-3655-3658-3661-3664-3667-3670-3673-3676-3679-3682-3685-3688-3691-3694-3697-3700-3703-3706-3709-3712-3715-3718-3721-3724-3727-3730-3733-3736-3739-3742-3745-3748-3751-3754-3757-3760-3763-3766-3769-3772-3775-3778-3781-3784-3787-3790-3793-3796-3799-3802-3805-3808-3811-3814-3817-3820-3823-3826-3829-3832-3835-3838-3841-3844-3847-3850-3853-3856-3859-3862-3865-3868-3871-3874-3877-3880-3883-3886-3889-3892-3895-3898-3901-3904-3907-3910-3913-3916-3919-3922-3925-3928-3931-3934-3937-3940-3943-3946-3949-3952-3955-3958-3961-3964-3967-3970-3973-3976-3979-3982-3985-3988-3991-3994-3997-4000-4003-4006-4009-4012-4015-4018-4021-4024-4027-4030-4033-4036-4039-4042-4045-4048-4051-4054-4057-4060-4063-4066-4069-4072-4075-4078-4081-4084-4087-4090-4093-4096-4099-4102-4105-4108-4111-4114-4117-4120-4123-4126-4129-4132-4135-4138-4141-4144-4147-4150-4153-4156-4159-4162-4165-4168-4171-4174-4177-4180-4183-4186-4189-4192-4195-4198-4201-4204-4207-4210-4213-4216-4219-4222-4225-4228-4231-4234-4237-4240-4243-4246-4249-4252-4255-4258-4261-4264-4267-4270-4273-4276-4279-4282-4285-4288-4291-4294-4297-4300-4303-4306-4309-4312-4315-4318-4321-4324-4327-4330-4333-4336-4339-4342-4345-4348-4351-4354-4357-4360-4363-4366-4369-4372-4375-4378-4381-4384-4387-4390-4393-4396-4399-4402-4405-4408-4411-4414-4417-4420-4423-4426-4429-4432-4435-4438-4441-4444-4447-4450-4453-4456-4459-4462-4465-4468-4471-4474-4477-4480-4483-4486-4489-4492-4495-4498-4501-4504-4507-4510-4513-4516-4519-4522-4525-4528-4531-4534-4537-4540-4543-4546-4549-4552-4555-4558-4561-4564-4567-4570-4573-4576-4579-4582-4585-4588-4591-4594-4597-4600-4603-4606-4609-4612-4615-4618-4621-4624-4627-4630-4633-4636-4639-4642-4645-4648-4651-4654-4657-4660-4663-4666-4669-4672-4675-4678-4681-4684-4687-4690-4693-4696-4699-4702-4705-4708-4711-4714-4717-4720-4723-4726-4729-4732-4735-4738-4741-4744-4747-4750-4753-4756-4759-4762-4765-4768-4771-4774-4777-4780-4783-4786-4789-4792-4795-4798-4801-4804-4807-4810-4813-4816-4819-4822-4825-4828-4831-4834-4837-4840-4843-4846-4849-4852-4855-4858-4861-4864-4867-4870-4873-4876-4879-4882-4885-4888-4891-4894-4897-4900-4903-4906-4909-4912-4915-4918-4921-4924-4927-4930-4933-4936-4939-4942-4945-4948-4951-4954-4957-4960-4963-4966-4969-4972-4975-4978-4981-4984-4987-4990-4993-4996-4999-5002-5005-5008-5011-5014-5017-5020-5023-5026-5029-5032-5035-5038-5041-5044-5047-5050-5053-5056-5059-5062-5065-5068-5071-5074-5077-5080-5083-5086-5089-5092-5095-5098-5101-5104-5107-5110-5113-5116-5119-5122-5125-5128-5131-5134-5137-5140-5143-5146-5149-5152-5155-5158-5161-5164-5167-5170-5173-5176-5179-5182-5185-5188-5191-5194-5197-5200-5203-5206-5209-5212-5215-5218-5221-5224-5227-5230-5233-5236-5239-5242-5245-5248-5251-5254-5257-5260-5263-5266-5269-5272-5275-5278-5281-5284-5287-5290-5293-5296-5299-5302-5305-5308-5311-5314-5317-5320-5323-5326-5329-5332-5335-5338-5341-5344-5347-5350-5353-5356-5359-5362-5365-5368-5371-5374-5377-5380-5383-5386-5389-5392-5395-5398-5401-5404-5407-5410-5413-5416-5419-5422-5425-5428-5431-5434-5437-5440-5443-5446-5449-5452-5455-5458-5461-5464-5467-5470-5473-5476-5479-5482-5485-5488-5491-5494-5497-5500-5503-5506-5509-5512-5515-5518-5521-5524-5527-5530-5533-5536-5539-5542-5545-5548-5551-5554-5557-5560-5563-5566-5569-5572-5575-5578-5581-5584-5587-5590-5593-5596-5599-5602-5605-5608-5611-5614-5617-5620-5623-5626-5629-5632-5635-5638-5641-5644-5647-5650-5653-5656-5659-5662-5665-5668-5671-5674-5677-5680-5683-5686-5689-5692-5695-5698-5701-5704-5707-5710-5713-5716-5719-5722-5725-5728-5731-5734-5737-5740-5743-5746-5749-5752-5755-5758-5761-5764-5767-5770-5773-5776-5779-5782-5785-5788-5791-5794-5797-5800-5803-5806-5809-5812-5815-5818-5821-5824-5827-5830-5833-5836-5839-5842-5845-5848-5851-5854-5857-5860-5863-5866-5869-5872-5875-5878-5881-5884-5887-5890-5893-5896-5899-5902-5905-5908-5911-5914-5917-5920-5923-5926-5929-5932-5935-5938-5941-5944-5947-5950-5953-5956-5959-5962-5965-5968-5971-5974-5977-5980-5983-5986-5989-5992-5995-5998-6001-6004-6007-6010-6013-6016-6019-6022-6025-6028-6031-6034-6037-6040-6043-6046-6049-6052-6055-6058-6061-6064-6067-6070-6073-6076-6079-6082-6085-6088-6091-6094-6097-6100-6103-6106-6109-6112-6115-6118-6121-6124-6127-6130-6133-6136-6139-6142-6145-6148-6151-6154-6157-6160-6163-6166-6169-6172-6175-6178-6181-6184-6187-6190-6193-6196-6199-6202-6205-6208-6211-6214-6217-6220-6223-6226-6229-6232-6235-6238-6241-6244-6247-6250-6253-6256-6259-6262-6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PARIS LETTER

THE 'IRISH WAY OUT'

By Maurice Carr

BOYI parties to the Algerian conflict have now moved into the classical "first position" for negotiations. Each has one hand outstretched for peace while the other hand brandishes a bludgeon.

If all goes well, the bludgeons will not be put to violent use but will on the contrary have a sobering effect upon the combatants, so that at last a settlement is reached safeguarding the human rights of every inhabitant in multi-racial Algeria.

To begin with, however, the big sticks with which the French and the F.L.N. Moslem rebels are trying to intimidate each other into an agreement, need to be carefully examined.

The F.L.N. "Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic" draws its striking power largely in the international sphere. Inside Algeria, the Moslem guerrilla forces are in a bad way. Until a little while ago, it looked as if the F.L.N. would persist in the act of giving birth to Algerian nationhood. De Gaulle was planning to make Algeria independent without the intermediary of the ex-patriate "Provisional Government." But the risks staged by the Algerian *francophone* fascists during de Gaulle's tour of the country last December provoked something that the F.L.N. had vainly tried to bring about for more than six years—a revolution. Upheaval among the Moslem masses immediately F.L.N. agitators stepped in to take command. Ever since, they have kept the popular volcano active—a rumour that a Moslem child has had its throat slit at school brings out a mob of mothers ululating "Yoo-yoo!" a mere rapping at the doors of Moslem houses at night brings the menfolk out with hatchets and crowbars, panic-stricken, ready to run amuck—and so de Gaulle must now treat with the F.L.N., whose help he needs in obviating major eruptions.

F.L.N. Pressures
All the same, the F.L.N. relies chiefly on external pressures to sway France. France's international standing is bound to deteriorate the more the Algerian struggle drags on. How much longer can the Black African States remain members of the French Community when day in, day out, coloured folk everywhere—and even whites, too—keep denouncing France for her "colonialism"? Then again the French case on Algeria is getting weaker in the United Nations as the month and years go by in bloodshed, and any formal U.N. condemnation of France will shake her prestige.

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From preliminary soundings made in Tunisia, Geneva and elsewhere, the French have the impression that the insurgents are manoeuvring to secure a settlement whose terms will appeal on paper to liberal souls but which will in practice leave the pan-Arab fascists free to do with Algeria as they please.

De Gaulle's Big Stick
De Gaulle, however, cannot afford to yield to racialists, whether they be Moslems or Christians. Algeria's right to independent nationhood, which has fully recognized, must be reconciled with the human rights of Algeria's European community. Also, due protection must be afforded the province of Moslems from a vindictive F.L.N. regime. The only veritable safeguard is to make hard-and-fast treaty arrangements, which the French troops will remain in Algeria until such time as fraternal coexistence has become a working reality.

Another thing de Gaulle refuses to abandon is French control over the Sahara. Its oil, gas and mineral deposits are Algeria's most. But he is determined to transform the desert into a power-base also for other African countries all round the desert periphery.

Now, to enhance his powers of persuasion, de Gaulle disposes of a big, very big stick labelled "Algerian partition." The fear of it, he hopes, will shock the rebels into a reasonable frame of mind. Only as an ultimate desperate resort will he actually wield the bludgeon to split Algeria. Partition, if ever it has to be applied, will be very uneven. Moslems, Christians and Jews are so thoroughly intermingled that a clean cut would be a tremendous task. But before any move is attempted, two ticklish problems will have to be solved. Who goes to which Zone, French-ruled on the one hand, F.L.N.-governed on the other? And where are the boundaries to be drawn between the two Zones?

Matters would be relatively simple if all European colonies could be set up. But the French Zone would be under an inescapable moral obligation to take in those who have been expelled from their homes—there are at least a million of them—who have openly, staunchly supported the French cause. They would risk their throats if left to F.L.N. care.

In the event of partition, as in its seventh year, must not be chosen. Who goes to which Zone, French-ruled on the one hand, F.L.N.-governed on the other? And where are the boundaries to be drawn between the two Zones? Matters would be relatively simple if all European colonies could be set up. But the French Zone would be under an inescapable moral obligation to take in those who have been expelled from their homes—there are at least a million of them—who have openly, staunchly supported the French cause. They would risk their throats if left to F.L.N. care.

THE PAPER CHASE
Battle of the British Press Titans Makes Headlines

LONDON (OFNS)—In Fleet Street, and in the murky little streets off and around it, from the ancient and dignified temple which "The Times" pulling down and rebuilding to the store-front glass and concrete tower which the "Daily Mirror" has just put up, the British Press is jammed into a sort of ghetto.

All the round dozen national newspapers have their offices in or close by the Street, and hundreds of out-of-town or overseas papers, magazines and agencies are crowded round them. Possibly because of this physical proximity, and because of the social proximity of innumerable crows and convivial pubs, Fleet Street is always in danger of writing too much about itself, identifying itself bigger news than it is.

Press Triangle
But in the last two weeks Fleet Street has legitimately become its own best story. The struggle between two of the great newspaper financial powers, Cecil King and Roy Thomson, over the living body of a third, Odhams Press, is the political story of the moment.

Odhams is one of the two big magazine-publishing houses in the country, having absorbed several of its big rivals in the last few years. It also publishes a Sunday paper, "The People" (circulation five million), and under an arrangement with the Trades Union Congress, the Labour "Daily Herald" (one million).

The only broadly left-wing daily paper in Fleet Street is Cecil King's "Daily Mirror" (four million). And it is King's ambition to own Odhams, so that the great left-wing section of the national press, the Press would be under his control, that has triggered off the present fight.

Rabbi S. P. GOLDBERG
of Manchester will stay at the RAMAT AVIV HOTEL near Tel Aviv from FEBRUARY 12. English-speaking people who are interested in becoming ASSISTANT MINISTERS or YOUTH GROUP LEADERS to REFORM CONGREGATIONS in GREAT BRITAIN may contact him by telephoning the Hotel, 4215, Tel Aviv, in order to arrange an appointment.

EU

MOROCCAN JEWRY

It is not enough to mourn our dead, writes Herut, commenting on the *Sholom* observance of the 13 Jews who found their death at sea a month ago when attempting to flee Morocco. Memorial services and protest meetings do not provide the answer to the problem it is the State of Israel, as a sovereign state, which should take the bull by the horns by mobilising public opinion and making representations to the U.N. to prevail upon the Moroccan rulers to stop persecuting the Jewish community.

Habaker (General Zionist) notes that the Moroccan authorities deny that Jews are being persecuted; but if that is the case why should they so desperately seek ways of leaving the country? If they further claim that these Jews are enjoying freedom, to the extent that they have no desire to go to Israel, this assertion can be put to the test: let the authorities declare that those who would leave may do so, and we shall be able to see for ourselves whether their contention is borne out by fact.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) cries "open the gate" for it seems that the sea tragedy has failed to make the Moroccan authorities reconsider their attitude to the Jews. If a Moroccan newspaper can openly regret that Morocco cannot treat its Jews as Hitler has done, the nightmare stands out in all its ghastliness.

Davar (Histadrut) observes that the Moroccan Jewish community is doomed to silence and is unable to inform the world of what it is going through; it therefore deposes upon us, the Jewish communities in the free world, to shake the world out of its complacency and prevail upon it to take measures to save this community. **Lamethav** (Abdu) Haavai makes the point that we must not give over the Moroccan Jews to the depredations of a regime ignoring all human principles and fostering an atmosphere likely to lead to pogroms. Our experience in this generation has proved this.

The more Mapai can keep elections at arm's length, writes **Haaretz** (non-party), the greater the chances of preserving its unity and integrity intact. It thus follows that the party should concur with the attitude of other parties who are prepared to enter the new Government on condition that Mr. Ben-Gurion is not Prime Minister, failing which they will demand new elections. It thus devolves upon Mapai—to choose between the premier-ship of Mr. Ben-Gurion and new elections.

Readers' Letters
HAIFA INDUSTRIES
Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir—The article by your Haifa correspondent—"New Spurt for Haifa's Industry"—has given me a false impression of the relationship between industry and the Municipality of Haifa.

I should like to stress that this relationship has been very close, especially during the last few years, and that commercial problems are discussed cordially by the Mayor and the chairman and members of our Directorate. As far as we can, the Municipality has done everything in its power to satisfy the demands of the industrialists. No wonder not all demands could be met; the Municipality must act within its financial possibilities, and it was not correct to write that the relationship had been as close as the manufacturers would like.

We do not want to go into detail about the points raised in your article, but to correct any wrong impression that may have been created. **Yours, etc.**
P. Y. REIS, Manager
Manufacturers Association Haifa & Northern Branch Haifa, February 2.

ELECTRICITY RATES
Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir—The Electric Corporation is encouraging private consumers to heat water with electricity to the extent of actually placing a ceiling on the amount of money that can be charged but not on the amount of electricity that may be consumed. Ergo, there is enough electricity available to meet the demand.

Twenty-five years ago I made a contract with the Company, which was to supply me with electricity—chiefly for lighting the on the basis of the more electricity I used the less I was to be charged per unit. Later, emergency periods intervened, and to limit the use of electricity the more electricity I used the more I was to be charged by Government sanction—I had to pay per unit.

There is clearly no longer any emergency but I am still paying more per unit the more electricity I consume for lighting.

To use the mildest term possible, this savours of discrimination against certain types of users, and hardly encourages confidence that when a sufficiently large network of water-heating electricity consumers is built up the Company won't reverse its policy regarding charges for this type of consumption too.

Yours, etc.
A. FELDER
Jerusalem, January 19.
Electric Corp. Replies
Kilowatt-hours—just like any other commodity—are produced at various costs: there are cheap and expensive kilowatt-hours just as there are cheap and expensive shoes. The cheapest kilowatt-hours are those which are produced exclusively during off-peak periods when indeed "there is enough electricity available and to spare." Electricity for lighting is expensive because its consumption occurs exclusively during peak hours.

The Palestine Electric Corporation Ltd.
J. FRIEDLANDER
Public Relations Officer Haifa, January 31.
EXPLOITATION
Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir—I am a new resident of Jerusalem and Israel and have just had my first contact with the system of notariation here. I needed to have a simple transaction notarised. I was directed to a lawyer who I was told would "charge a couple of dollars." He demanded IL15, including IL3 tax for an original and carbon copy translation which I brought to him. This is the officially controlled price of the Ministry of Justice, presumably intended to protect the public against exploitation. When I protested that it was outrageous to charge an amount equal to an average Israel worker's income for a full day's work (or the larger part of a professional worker's income for a day) for a job requiring about five minutes of the lawyer's time, I was told to complain to the Ministry of Justice.

The relevant official at the Ministry (in order to get rid of me) told me to submit a protest in writing if I didn't like the regulations. This letter is my protest. I happen to be an economist but it is not necessary to be one in order to see that the charge is a pure and simple case of monopoly extortion enforced by governmental power. In the United States, where a comparatively easy grant of licence and no official price exists for this service, its price is a tiny fraction of that in Israel, as it should be (per hour it is at most for the case in question). The statutory must merely attest to the correctness of a translation, not to the legal import of the document. As a matter of fact,

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH AND LOWER CERTIFICATE IN ENGLISH
The above examinations will be held in Israel in June, 1961. All entries must reach the Examinations Officer British Council, before March 2, 1961. Entry form and further information can be obtained from:
The Examinations Officer, The British Council, 13 Bab el Khyat, P.O.B. 2302, Tel Aviv, Tel 2804/2.

By Mel

MARGINAL COMMENT

IL40 IN THE PAYIS

By Philip Gillon

EVERY good Israeli buys tickets in the *Il Mifal* Hapayis, the official lottery, solely with the intention of financing hospitals and other public services, which cannot be met for some mysterious reason from normal taxes. For the patriotic gesture of contributing IL2 or multiples thereof each week, he can enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that he is building the country. There are certain comparatively unimportant by-products involved in the Payis, quite apart from the spiritual glow of doing one's bit for the country. The first of these is waiting with an anxious heart while the vendor cuts open the portion of the ticket which entitles the patriot to an on-the-spot prize varying from IL2 to IL50. People of little understanding of Judaism have compared this to "side-walk casino"; theirs, of course, is a shallow interpretation of the emotions of hope, optimism and confidence in the Government expressed through the Payis. Even when a buyer wins an on-the-spot prize, he is in honour bound to re-invest the proceeds in another ticket of tickets.

WHAT greater thrill can life offer than creeping down the stairs on a cold winter's morning to get the newspaper containing the successful numbers in the draw? The less patriotic may seek eagerly for the latest news of "The Affairs," "The Crisis," "The Pirates or The Hydrogen Bomb" but we philanthropists who build hospitals have only one thought in our minds—the bread we cast upon the waters coming back as sandwiches! Speaking for myself, I know of no human reward for service comparable to seeing last week that a number ending in "3818" had won a IL40 consolation prize. Furthermore, other numbers of my fancy had won IL2 prizes.

WE who serve the Payis with such devotion use a variety of techniques. The crudest is to choose numbers at random. A more refined system is to play certain lucky numbers. A tricky and complicated technique is to add up the digits in the number selected to make sure that the final number is a multiple of one's own lucky number or of the date of one's birthday. The real professionals keep records and analyse the prospects of particular combinations. There is also the problem of which vendor or vendors to support.

It took me a long time to realize that it was my duty to invest far beyond my means in the Payis. In Calvinistic South Africa, where I was born, sweepstakes were illegal and would-be gamblers were forced to cross the border into Portuguese East Africa to try their

luck or to buy tickets under the counter in the Irish Sweepstake. (There was much about South African policy of which I disapproved.) A subsequent study of socialism convinced me that the founding fathers of the poor man's movement looked upon gambling and alcohol as the two major temptations of working-class life. Secure in their incomes from writing plays, novels and tracts, the Fabians insisted that the British working man should have no right to speculate his shillings trying to win a pot of gold. When the first Payis sales man preached his patriotic creed to me several years ago, I replied pompously and griggishly that gambling was an evil. Fortunately, I have seen the light of the Payis since those bleak days.

A BRITISH Labour parliamentary A told me recently that the Labour press had faced a similar moral question with regard to advertising the football pools and horse-racing results. Without such advertisements the papers could not have carried on. But should they be parties to encouraging the vice of gambling among the working-class? The solution was a tribute to sturdy British common sense. In the rather dull Welfare States of today, where ceilings are set to the standard of living by expert economists the Payis provides most of us with colour, excitement, amusement and hope. It is clear that no amount of extra work can make a man in this heavily taxed and egalitarian society a dashing and daring spendthrift—however hard he labours, he will always be slightly in debt to his grocer. Only the Payis can give him that trip abroad, or a motor car, or any of the other wonders of the modern world.

WHAT is difficult to understand is why the same delights are illegal when associated with playing cards. The Supreme Court recently came to the curious conclusion that poker is a game of luck and not skill. Were it not for fears of being held guilty of contempt of court, I would be prepared to issue a challenge to these august judges on behalf of a team of poker players. According to reports such as *Maverick* and *Mark Twain*, skilled players working on the law of averages and analyses of card situations must beat enthusiastic amateurs over a large number of games.

Even if this opinion is incorrect and the tenderfoot can hold his own against a skilled player, it is hard to see why card-playing is less moral than guessing the numbers in a sweepstake. All gambling should be legalized—subject, of course, to the Treasury getting 5 per cent of the kitty.

CORRECTION
Yesterday's article on the price index states that the use of Government subsidies to reduce the price of "decrease." The last word should have been "increase."

RICHARD AWLIN
Jerusalem, December 2.
Copy of this letter was sent to the Ministry of Justice and no reply has been received. Ed. J.P.

PEN FRIENDS
CAROL SILVER, of 541 Lowell Avenue, Newton, Mass., U.S.A., would like to correspond with a year-old girl. She is studious-Hebrew.
MR. HUGH E. KINDENBACH, 50, P.O. Box 37, Bengal, Kenya, East Africa, interested in cattle, sheep and agriculture generally, seeks a serious English of European correspondent in an Israeli collective farm.
MR. HARIKAPPA SARKAR, a college student of 97/2 Sallapur Road, Pharsana, (Calcutta 21, India), is very eager to learn the ideals and culture of Israel and of this and is eager to find pen friends who can correspond with him in English.

JUST PUBLISHED!!!
THE CHILDREN'S
Tom Thumb
The children's magazine in English.
• For the English-speaking child
• For those who want to improve their English the easy way
• The perfect present for the child abroad
Available every month at newsstands, or write to: P.O.B. 28, Tel Aviv.

A BLUE BAND — TELMA PRODUCT
TELMA
PING LINTAL

The Aaron Biram Military Academy And Boarding School
at the Royal Hebrew Secondary School Haifa
10th COURSE—1961-62
Registration for the Tenth Course at the Military Academy will begin at all Recruiting Offices on Wednesday, March 1, 1961 & will end on Tuesday, April 23, 1961.
Students aged 14½-16 years who have completed 9 years of schooling will be accepted for the 3-year course (1st study year at the Boarding School).
A limited number of students aged 15½-17 years who have completed 10 years of schooling with honours and have an outstanding GADNA record will be accepted for the 2-year course (2nd year Boarding School).
Further particulars, prospectuses, registration forms and entrance examination forms may be obtained from the Secretariat of the Royal Hebrew Secondary School in Haifa, P.O.B. 4520 or the office of the Recruiting School of the Military Academy, in Haifa, and at all regional recruiting offices as from February 15, 1961.
The Recruiting Department
Haifa, P.O.B. 4520



Vote Against Laron

LAST Saturday Mapai voted to request Mr. Pinhas Laron, the hero of the four-month-long "Affair," to leave the post of Secretary-General of the Histadrut, a post he had held for over five years. The halloing was secret, with 159 Ayes, 94 Nays and five abstentions.

Mr. Laron himself reacted immediately by saying it was "a moral victory" for him, alleging that pressure from the supporters of his rival, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, had switched the vote against him. The fact is that the man who produced the majority was the Finance Minister, Mr. Levi Eshkol, who last week abandoned his efforts to mediate between Messrs. Ben-Gurion and Laron and rallied behind the Prime Minister.

The reasons for Mr. Eshkol's decision were mainly political in nature. After the Prime Minister's resignation the Party was faced with the practical issue of who would lead it in what called on by the President to form a new coalition. There was no doubt in the heart of most Mapai leaders that it must be Mr. Ben-Gurion. But the events of the past four months had made it clear that Mr. Ben-Gurion would not be able to lead the coalition. The choice was between the forceful leadership of Mr. Ben-Gurion — or a weaker one, Mr. Eshkol, himself a candidate to head the Cabinet in case Mr. Ben-Gurion were to retire, bowed out. In the Saturday debate in the Knesset, Mr. Giora Josephthal, the young Minister of Labour, defined the situation with merciless clarity: "The issue is not one of competence but of politics."

Mapai leaders Ya'acov Hazon (left) and Dr. Hanan Rubin being interviewed by a radio reporter as they emerge from talks with President Ben-Zvi.

seasoned political observers. If Mr. Laron, then, had not been a factor in the "Affair," might he have been forgotten and his name not mentioned in the proceedings in the evening? Outside the Ohel Hall, demonstrators were being dispersed by the police after shouting slogans in defence of democracy. Nine persons were arrested. Three newsmen — two from the "Haolam Haze" weekly and one from the "Herut" daily — were arrested while attempting to get into hearing distance of the hall. They had put themselves out needlessly: the Mapai Party Spokesman issued a practically verbatim report of the proceedings in the evening.

Manam and Abdu Ha'Avoda, Mapai's main partners in the Histadrut, meantime decided to express their confidence in Mr. Laron. Mr. B. Linn of Mapai asked for an emergency meeting of the Histadrut Executive. There were wild speculations about the possibility of a coalition of the minority factions in the Histadrut, with the support of some pro-Laron Mapai members, forming a majority in favour of Mr. Laron. The Histadrut Executive, however, remained Secretary-General. The choice was between the forceful leadership of Mr. Ben-Gurion — or a weaker one, Mr. Eshkol, himself a candidate to head the Cabinet in case Mr. Ben-Gurion were to retire, bowed out. In the Saturday debate in the Knesset, Mr. Giora Josephthal, the young Minister of Labour, defined the situation with merciless clarity: "The issue is not one of competence but of politics."

Meir's Report on Africa

AMIDST the Government crisis, the Cabinet this week devoted part of its time to problems of Israel's relations with Africa. Foreign Minister Golda Meir, who had been indisposed the week before, on Sunday reported to the Government on the failure of Israel's representations to Ghana, Mali — and probably also Guinea — about the Casablanca resolution. Next day a similar report was heard by the Knesset Foreign Affairs Committee.

Following the signing of the anti-Israel clauses in the resolution by friendly African leaders such as Dr. Nkrumah and Mr. Modibo Keita, the Foreign Minister instructed its envoys in Accra and Conakry to express Israel's regret and dismay over the action, while Mr. Maurice Fiechter, the outgoing Assistant Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, was dispatched specially to Rome to talk with President Keita. Ghana not only declined to accept Israel's protest but issued a special statement reaffirming its support of the Casablanca resolution. It was disclosed (despite Foreign Ministry efforts to keep this secret) that Mali had also rejected Israel's plea and Israeli officials refused to comment on later press reports that Mr. Modibo Keita had signed the anti-Israel resolution.

Despite this situation, it continues to be Israel's policy towards the African countries to be ready to provide aid and assistance whenever requested and possible. This policy seems to be based on a willingness to go along, at least for the time being, with the position of some African leaders that their involvement with Abdul Nasser should not interfere with their practical relations with Israel.

Parliamentary Report

Knesset Carries On Undisturbed

CONSIDERING that we have only a caretaker Government practically every member of which has either submitted a resignation or declared that his party does not wish to join the new Cabinet, it is amazing what solid work was done in the Knesset in the past week. On the floor, everyone discussed future plans as though we had the most solid of Governments, with just an occasional planning reference to the fact that we might get a different set of ministers, or a protest that new taxes cannot be introduced by a Government that has resigned, even though it had a vote of confidence. Of the floor, the Coalition partners weighed in a temptation of dissociating themselves from Mapai's misfortunes and thereby cashing in on the public dissatisfaction against the solid advantages of holding office. They have at least two or three times as many votes as the Government, and they are likely to postpone the decision until the last moment.

Prices And Cartels

ISRAEL'S creeping inflation, held down to modest proportions over the last two years — partly by resolute Government action, but also by the fact that the cost of living rose during the first weeks of 1961 — is now rising again. A series of price increases, announced according to the Audit Union of Consumer Cooperatives, close to 10 per cent for a whole list of commodities on which new taxes had been imposed. The taxes, in most cases smaller than the price increases, were held by the Government as an excuse for the manufacturers' attempt to step up returns on their sales.

In some cases — such as the 20-25 per cent rise in the price of household utilities — the part played by the new levies was only marginal. In other cases, new taxes had set up pressures whose consequences had not so far affected the market situation. This week freight prices on the railways were raised by sums ranging up to 30 per cent of the former level. Increased licence fees were published for motor vehicles, including commercial vans and lorries. Although the latter rise forms a modest proportion of total vehicle costs, road transport already constitutes a heavy item of expenditure in Israel's industry and agriculture. A new subsidy of 30 agorot a kilo had to be approved by the Ministerial Economic Committee on Sunday for the transport of sugar beet from the Kiryat Gat to the sugar factory in Afula. The taxi drivers, whose prices for inter-urban services had remained unchanged for a considerable time, called on the Minister of Transport on Wednesday to complain of the difficulties under which they laboured.

While endeavouring to cut back some of the recent tax increases where they had contributed to setting off inflation, the Government was tackling the trade associations — as somewhat disingenuous critics — together to establish agreed list prices instead of leaving each undertaking to work out its charges in accordance with the competitive situation. The Government holds firmly to its belief that the forces of supply and demand, if given free play, will prevent prices from going up.

Teachers' Demands

UNLESS the Council of the School Teachers drops its demand that at least part of its claims be met by Thursday, the Ministry of Education may be troubled. Last week the new Council of the Association, elected by its national convention, was given a mandate to "fight with all the means at its disposal" to secure a general strike. The first thing the Council did at its meeting on Sunday was to cancel the partial strike of its 1,500 members, affecting some 50,000 pupils. This step was taken to facilitate renewed negotiations with the Ministry of Education, but the Council set next Thursday as a deadline for being presented with substantial proposals by Finance Minister Levi Eshkol and Education Minister Abba Eban.

The Education Ministry spokesman, meanwhile, served notice on the Association that the Ministry did not consider 10 days sufficient for "steady negotiations." The first talks were to be held less than a week before the deadline. The Association for its part revealed a certain readiness for greater flexibility by withdrawing its original demand for a special allowance for qualified teachers working in secondary schools. By doing so they demonstrated that their primary aim was to "level up" university graduates in the profession to the salary scale paid to other professionals in the civil service. Nevertheless, it was feared that if the deadline was postponed by the Council the Association might revert to its old policy of non-cooperation with the Ministry, which would mean a serious negotiation impossible. A general strike was less likely, following the national convention's decision that a walkout can only be called by two-thirds of the 20 Council members.

THE first reading of the Ports Authority Bill was equally businesslike. There has been a desultory debate on the ultimate organization of the ports since 1952 and they are now to become a semi-public body something like the Electric Corporation. In fact, there is only one port entitled to call itself such — Haifa — while Eilat and Tel Aviv were both geographical creations made necessary by Arab hostility. Eilat within the past few years and Tel Aviv as far back as the riots in 1936. Ashdod, the hope for the future, is so far little more than a thorn in Haifa's side. At present, the ports belong to one ministry, but have separate existences. Under the new scheme their affairs will be inextricably linked and they will be considered an economic unit.

It was not without interest that Mr. Ben-Aharon spent the first part of his reply on an angry rebuttal of the insinuation of Dr. Moshe Sneh (Communist). He declared we had sold, if not our souls to the devil, then at least our

practical possibility, and that the members of the Authority will include a minority of Government officials, but its other members will also be appointed by the Government, a situation which the World Bank views without enthusiasm.

THE Property Tax Bill, which also passed its first reading and was sent to Committee, will have a long way to go still before it reaches maturity. There was some justification here for the complaints that such a bill cannot be presented by a caretaker Government, while port financing and administration is in the last resort a matter for experts, the kind and extent of direct taxation depend entirely on the social outlook of the people in office.

Why should we give away our ports for a mostly twenty-odd million dollars? They were worth more, quite apart from national considerations, when they were in the hands of the British. At the dictate of Wall Street, of course. All he wanted, he said, was that the vote should be postponed until after the new Government has been formed, in which case his friend the Minister of Transport, Mr. Ben-Aharon, said that the Ports Authority was under consideration years before either Ashdod port or the World Bank loan were a

There was not even much excitement over the private members' bills on the subject of the police use of listening devices — and the opening of private mail — presented by Mr. Z. Zimmerman (General Zionist), and Mr. H. Landau (Herut). Mr. Landau quoted the Aramaic proverb that says that not the mouse is the thief, but the hole through which it enters. It was not the police that were to blame so much, but the fact that there was no absolute ban on such secret investigations. Mr. Zimmerman quoted the Aramaic proverb that says that not the mouse is the thief, but the hole through which it enters. It was not the police that were to blame so much, but the fact that there was no absolute ban on such secret investigations. Mr. Zimmerman quoted the Aramaic proverb that says that not the mouse is the thief, but the hole through which it enters. It was not the police that were to blame so much, but the fact that there was no absolute ban on such secret investigations.

By Lea Ben Dor

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DELTOURS
TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT			
Day	Hour	Carrier	To
SUN. Feb. 12	0800	EL AL	Rome, Zurich
	0830	T.W.A.	Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Shannon, Boston, New York
	0900	EL AL	Paris, New York
	0900	ALYALIA	Rome, Athens, London
	0900	R.O.A.C.	Athens, London
	1200	EL AL	Thessalon
	1800	ATL FRANCE	Paris
MON. Feb. 13	0700	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0800	EL AL	Thessalon
	0800	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	0800	SWISSAIR	Zurich, Amsterdam
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	0900	ATL FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York
	0900	R.O.A.C.	Rome, London, New York
	0900	OLYMPIC	Nice, Athens, Istanbul
	1800	CYPRUS	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	1700	EL AL	Moscow
TUE. Feb. 14	0700	EL AL	Athens, Paris
	0800	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	0800	ALYALIA	Athens, Rome
	1000	R.O.A.C.	Moscow, London, New York
	1800	ATL FRANCE	Paris
WED. Feb. 15	0800	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	0800	ATL FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York
	0800	R.O.A.C.	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0800	OLYMPIC	Nice, Athens, Istanbul
	1800	CYPRUS	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
THURS. Feb. 16	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich, Rome, Paris, New York
	0700	ATL FRANCE	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	0700	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam
	0800	EL AL	Istanbul
	0800	ATL FRANCE	Athens, Rome, London
	0800	R.O.A.C.	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	0800	ATL FRANCE	Thessalon, Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	1700	EL AL	Moscow
FRI. Feb. 17	0800	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0800	EL AL	Rome, Amsterdam
	1800	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
SAT. Feb. 18	0700	ALYALIA	Rome

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Eichmann Keeps Mum

ONCE a fortnight, Haifa Magistrate Dr. Alfred Bach drives up to the detention camp where Adolf Eichmann, M., is held pending trial, to extend the remand order against the Nazi Dr. Bach, short and stocky, wearing a dark suit and tie, is escorted by two police officers. He is seen to shake hands with Eichmann, who is seated at a table, and then to leave the camp. The judge says he has never before been called to extend any remand for such a long period, but with typical "correctness" he refused to reveal any personal details of his fortnightly meetings. He will go so far as to say that he has never spoken a word directly with Eichmann, but always through an interpreter. The formality has become routine for the three. Dr. Bach always asks Eichmann whether he has anything to say, the interpreter translates and Eichmann invariably replies "Nein, danken." The interpreter obliges with "No, thank you."

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While endeavouring to cut back some of the recent tax increases where they had contributed to setting off inflation, the Government was tackling the trade associations — as somewhat disingenuous critics — together to establish agreed list prices instead of leaving each undertaking to work out its charges in accordance with the competitive situation. The Government holds firmly to its belief that the forces of supply and demand, if given free play, will prevent prices from going up.

Teachers' Demands

UNLESS the Council of the School Teachers drops its demand that at least part of its claims be met by Thursday, the Ministry of Education may be troubled. Last week the new Council of the Association, elected by its national convention, was given a mandate to "fight with all the means at its disposal" to secure a general strike. The first thing the Council did at its meeting on Sunday was to cancel the partial strike of its 1,500 members, affecting some 50,000 pupils. This step was taken to facilitate renewed negotiations with the Ministry of Education, but the Council set next Thursday as a deadline for being presented with substantial proposals by Finance Minister Levi Eshkol and Education Minister Abba Eban.

The Education Ministry spokesman, meanwhile, served notice on the Association that the Ministry did not consider 10 days sufficient for "steady negotiations." The first talks were to be held less than a week before the deadline. The Association for its part revealed a certain readiness for greater flexibility by withdrawing its original demand for a special allowance for qualified teachers working in secondary schools. By doing so they demonstrated that their primary aim was to "level up" university graduates in the profession to the salary scale paid to other professionals in the civil service. Nevertheless, it was feared that if the deadline was postponed by the Council the Association might revert to its old policy of non-cooperation with the Ministry, which would mean a serious negotiation impossible. A general strike was less likely, following the national convention's decision that a walkout can only be called by two-thirds of the 20 Council members.

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INTERVIEWPOINTS

Intellectuals in Shining Armour

Second in a new series of double interviews on topical issues. Today's deals with the views of Professor Nathan Rotenstreich (left) and Professor Isaac Sciaky (right) in the public debate on the question of whether the Lavon Affair and its aftermath constitute a threat to democracy.

By Philip Gillon

PROFESSOR Nathan Rotenstreich, Professor of Philosophy at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, is one of the leading intellectuals of the country. He has a most distinguished academic record and was awarded the Tchernikovsky Prize for his work on the philosophy of Kant. The fact that so eminent a man should have signed the Jerusalem Manifesto of Fifty Academics declaring that democracy is endangered in Israel has carried great weight with a public which respects learning.

On the other hand, action of the 50 provoked a vigorous response by another equally eminent academician, who considers that democracy has not been imperilled in any way by Mr. Ben-Gurion's handling of the Lavon affair. Professor Isaac Sciaky, formerly Professor of Philosophy at the University of Toronto and now of the Tel Aviv University, is an authority on political theory and public law. He is one of the strongest supporters of the belief that Mr. Ben-Gurion's handling of the Lavon affair has played the greatest respect for democracy.

When experts disagree what is a simple matter to decide? The first question put to Professor Rotenstreich is naturally what is his definition of democracy in general and in Israel in particular.

There are several definitions of democracy, he said, brilliantly summarized by Abraham Lincoln as "Government of the people, by the people and for the people." This means the maximum participation of the public in the affairs of the State. It implies that the power must be diffused and not concentrated in one person or group. The public must be able to exercise its power and influence to the detriment of justice and not by drives and impulses. Efficiency in the control of institutions must be maintained by the civil service but not at the expense of justice and public participation.

One of the major aspects of Israeli society, says Professor Rotenstreich, has been the high degree of public participation in politics based on identification with the aims of the State as a result of the decision and will rather than compulsion. This applies even to service in the Army.

Public bodies have a legitimate right to ask for trust, but the Professor is strongly opposed to the giving of blind trust. If there are mischiefs there have to be dealt with; in civil cases, light action must be taken. The rights of the individual must be protected against the powerful. He

insists strongly that there is no question of lack of confidence in the Army, nor is there even now an atmosphere of guilt or doubt in democratic institutions. But a situation has arisen where critical voices must be raised to protect the basic principles of democracy. The advantage of the democratic system is that majority votes can be opposed and that decisions can be questioned. It is the duty of those who take a critical view to inform the public and to persuade it to be on its guard against abuses.

ONE feels the sincerity and the high moral motives which stimulate Professor Rotenstreich as one talks to him. He is anxious to preserve the highest ideals both for the State and the individual in the Professor's Israel. Sciaky's philosophy is far more practical. His concepts are

DEFINITIONS OF DEMOCRACY

concrete rather than abstract. He says that we must distinguish between democracy as an ideology and as a political system. The most accepted definition flows from the etymology of the word itself — "the power of the people." In modern parliamentary democracies the dominant principle is equality. Every man has a vote irrespective of his education and other qualifications, and all people are equal in the eyes of the law. These basic principles obtain different applications in various countries — "democracy" in London, Washington and Jerusalem. The Professor quotes Hegel as saying that one cannot eat fruit without eating apples or pears or plums or other specific fruits. On this analogy, it is unwise to speak of democracy as an abstract ideal, but it must be considered in the way it works in each particular country.

Institutions of Government. This means that democracy expresses itself through its institutions, and is endangered when such institutions are undermined or when principles of inequality are introduced into the administration of the law. In Israel, parliamentary democracy vests certain powers in the Knesset and Cabinet, subject to the holding of general elections under certain conditions which are strictly defined by law.

The deadly danger inherent in every democracy is the threat to take the power of decision away from the legally established institutions and to transfer it to the mob. The price paid for the all-important and cherished principle of equality is that the people can be reached by simple slogans. This, combined with the power of mass media communications, enables the demagogue to

reach behind the constitution to the masses. Professor Sciaky quotes instance after instance where democracy has been endangered by this means. Fascist attacks, student riots in many Eastern countries, the burning of the Reichstag, and the use of the similar processes have been used by dictators to subvert democracies. As an instance of an unwitting threat to Israel's democracy he quotes a polemic remark by an Opposition leader in the Knesset that the Knesset may decide one thing but the people will decide another. According to Professor Sciaky, the Knesset is the people's will expressed by some other Knesset by due process of law.

Professor Rotenstreich says that the specific threats to democracy which the intellectual confusion in the Lavon affair are Mr. Ben-Gurion's rejection of the decision of the Ministers.

DEFINITIONS OF DEMOCRACY

historical parallels, such as the action of Ramsay MacDonald in resigning as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom in 1929, and becoming Prime Minister by virtue of a majority in the House of Commons, which was opposed by his former colleagues — American Presidents and English Prime Ministers have never hesitated to change ministers with whom they disagreed.

On the question of the dissolution of the Knesset, he says that the crisis is not a general election, he is equally firm. Cromwell's dictatorship was based on his contemptuous dismissal of the House of Commons on the ground that it was doing no good; parliament must not be lightly dissolved. In general, the Knesset should be dissolved and elections take place before the due lapse of time only when the Government does not command confidence in the House, or when there is no possibility of a government being formed. The only possible exception is when a radical change in the economic or security situation after three or four years have elapsed since the last election. In such a case a government may decide to go to the country prematurely to seek confirmation of its position from the voters in the light of the changed situation.

Justice and Law

No such position exists today in Israel. The crisis is not even parliamentary. The danger of referring too many issues to elections is that confidence in the Knesset is undermined and a feeling arises that the Knesset is only fit to decide trifling issues. In the present case, asks the Professor, how can the electorate be asked to decide on a decision when so much of the "affair" is shrouded in mystery? In all democracies the Cabinet has at its disposal information which cannot be released to the world at large, and any be-

lief that such secrecy is unnecessary is based on a complete misunderstanding of modern government. With regard to the question of justice, the Professor says that this is an abstract principle while law is concrete reality. Interpretations of justice vary from group to group, and from individual to individual. The law is real and determined. Law is better than no law.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, the Professor says, acted throughout in full conformity with the law. He asks that he understand that the Prime Minister never agreed in advance to be bound by the decision of the Committee of Seven, but even if he had done so, what law binds him not to resign subsequently? His decision to resign was a full accord with Knesset procedure.

The treatment meted out by Mapai to Mr. Lavon, according to Professor Sciaky, does not constitute an injustice. An injustice in a democratic country might be the dismissal of an employee in a government department. The employee would have full recourse to the courts, going up to the court of appeal and no power in Israel could deprive him of these remedies. If there was any illegality in the treatment of Mr. Lavon, this should be investigated through the courts. If the courts find there could be no injustice on the lines of the poor helpless individual oppressed by might, Mr. Lavon is a minor clerk, says the Professor, but a very powerful political personality where great leaders, often in the same political party, have clashed bitterly and savagely without democracy being imperilled.

Prestige of Leadership

The use by the Prime Minister of his prestige in such circumstances is normal democratic usage. Again he quotes historical examples where great leaders, often in the same political party, have clashed bitterly and savagely without democracy being imperilled. He says that it is a short walk from the Senate to the Tarpeian Rock; comments Professor Sciaky with a smile. "Every politician must know this."

In the conditions prevailing in Israel, he adds, a shadow flicked across Uncle's face. "I was shocked," he said. "To pay hundreds of thousands of dollars for the story, and to let the journalists write it, of all people! What kind of shady deal is this?"

"Maybe," he remarked, "maybe Eichmann knows what really has happened." "I beg your pardon, who?" "Eichmann" — we said. "Adolf Eichmann."

He had arrived at the delicate Uncle sprang in gaily and bought some chocolate waffles as well. Let's be sweet. By arrangement with "Ma'ariv".

Good Old Days

The Professor concludes by saying that he himself is very conservative and sticks to the old principles which built Israel. "We had a Utopian vision of society who on the one hand is still present to some extent. Admittedly, it is more difficult to apply moral principles to the complicated society of today, and it is therefore more important. As an example of the negative aspects of society, he quotes

Dear Uncle Servatius

By Ephraim Kishon

WHO is that rotund elderly gentleman sauntering about in the winter sunshine to the strains of the "Blue Danube"? Why, it's our old friend, Uncle Servatius, jolly and all amiable as usual.

"I'm just going to the corner delicatessen to buy some fruit drops" — Uncle informs us. "I adore the yellow ones with the lemon taste. You know, though, you're rather expensive; half a pound for 100 grams."

"There are cheaper ones as well" — we pointed out. "Forty-five agorot. Orange and pepperment."

"Thanks for telling me — Uncle smiled. 'I have to cut down on expenses, you know. The JDC won't pay me a penny!'"

We asked him whether he intended to sue the JDC, but he avoided the issue, giggling mischievously. Little birds were chirping gaily in the trees overhead. No doubt about it, spring was on its way!

"It's a little warmer today" — Uncle stretched voluptuously. "I don't like the winter. Heating costs me a fortune. But besides that, I have no complaints."

"The government on the ball?"

"They promised to be fair. We'll see how it works out. In any case, so far I didn't get a long light."

"Have you got any doubts about the outcome?"

"None whatsoever! We agreed on \$20,000 and I'm sure that in the end I'll get it."

Uncle bought a bag of popcorn and attacked it with gusto. On the whole, everything is as it should be. Maybe he is a bit extremist, a little aggressive, but it's not so bad. Really. Each people has its shortcomings.

We asked about the "Life" articles. For the first time, a shadow flicked across Uncle's face. "I was shocked," he said. "To pay hundreds of thousands of dollars for the story, and to let the journalists write it, of all people! What kind of shady deal is this?"

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FIFTY SCHOLARS IN SEARCH OF A TEACHER



Students from the Central African Republic on a visit to the Hebrew University.

WHEN Golda Meir was at the U.N. Assembly, she promised the Foreign Minister of the Central African Republic that Israel would give 50 scholarships to students from this new member of the French Community. Early in January, 46 young men and four young women arrived unexpectedly at Lydda, all of them relying on Israel to supply a magic formula to give them knowledge and power.

The Central African Republic lies east of the Congo, in the very heart of Africa, on the great Bangui River. An area four times the size of France is inhabited by 1,200,000 people, of whom 78,000 live in Bangui, the capital. The country is a major producer of diamonds but otherwise is almost entirely agricultural, although the industrial potentialities have not been fully explored. The dominant religion is Roman Catholicism.

Obviously the disposal of the 50 students to best advantage was no easy matter. Training cannot be taken lightly in pill-form. What could Israel give to such students in the course of a year that would be of most use to them and to their country?

Preliminary Interviews. The group was taken to the Tadmor Hotel for interview and for a preliminary briefing in the way of life they could expect to find in Israel. Each student was carefully examined as to his or her past experience and future plans. It emerged that many of them had applied for scholarships on the basis of the courses advertised through the Israel Embassy and not

because of their own estimates of what they wanted to make of their lives. Some young women, for example, had been Secretary to the President's Cabinet, but had applied for a nursing course because she could think of no other that was advertised which was better suited to her training and possibilities. Most of the trainees were between the ages of 18 and 20; the youngest was 15 and the oldest 24. All of them had finished six years of elementary school and ten had had two years of further education in the country's equivalent of Israel's vocational schools. The group was brought to Israel by Air France, a top-ranking civil servant who planned to leave them as soon as they had settled down.

Toured Country. While the students were being carefully examined before being allocated to courses, which has already been reported in this column, they were taken on tours of the country and were introduced to the Israelis. They were warned bluntly that they would be staying in a country which was extremely friendly.

None of them had ever seen the sea before, or their native land. They visited Jerusalem, Ashkelon, Nazareth and other places with hallowed associations because of their religion.

I never thought that I would live to see Jerusalem, said one of them. "I did not know that places like Ashkelon existed. The Bible has come alive for us in this country. They are magnificent singers of hymns, and the Israelis accompanying them say that their singing

as they entered Jerusalem was one of the most moving experience imaginable. The young Israelis living in Hadera went to the hotel to entertain the visiting Africans in parties that went on into the small hours of the morning. The Israelis singing local songs and the visitors singing with them. They were taught 150 words of basic Hebrew and went to see the Diamond Centre where the products of their country are being produced. They were amazed by the Fishing School at Michmoret and the carp fish-ponds; all of them had fished in their rivers back home, and some had put in their application forms that they were interested in fish-breeding, but they had not understood what a fishing school could be or how it was possible to cultivate fish.

At the end of three weeks the students were sent out to their different courses. Twenty-nine will study various aspects of agriculture, including cattle-raising, fish-rearing, cooperative farming and irrigation. It is hoped to arrange a special course at the Youth Aliya Training Centre at Neturim. Four will join the courses which have already started in the organization of Gadna. Three will join the Public Administration group at present in Nativim.

Ten were interested in various branches of commerce and industry, one of them a photographer, who has already been sent to the Ministry of Defense. Arrangements are being made to place them in suitable enterprises. Three women interested in social work, which has already been a part of their training at the School for Social Work and will also examine the Ministry of Health. A group of young women charged sitting in a corner of the hotel with some Israeli friends. "I never thought that they would settle down so quickly without being homesick for their country and parents," she says. "We are very attached to our parents in our land. But they do not look as if they are suffering, do they?"

This is the second of a series of articles.



Trainees from Leopoldville meet students at University Lib. arr.

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GRANDIN, Philips Radio, 1961 Hi-Fi Stereo Model, Tape recorder — Translators — Gramophones — Bowers — Sale — Repairs. Orders for Restoration receipts also accepted. Rehov, 34 Rehov Bialik, Haifa.

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TYPEWRITERS, calculators, large selection. Servicing and repair. 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Sun Heaters and Electric Boilers Run Neck-and-Neck Race

'Free' Solar Power Is Costly to Install

By Osh Keshet, Editor

APPROXIMATELY half a million families are consumers of electric current in this country, and the number is increasing by about 10 per cent annually. The total number of sun heaters installed in Israel has been estimated at about 15,000. It would seem, therefore, that competition between the two heating systems is virtually nonexistent.

This impression is not borne out, however. Figures relating to recent Sun heaters are a novel development. A few years ago they were virtually unknown. People turned to them in an emergency, when the use of electricity was severely cut during the Sinai campaign, while gas appliances were still in short supply and there was a long waiting list.

Since then the installation of sun heaters has expanded by leaps and bounds. In the current year about 8,000 units are expected to be installed, i.e. perhaps 20 per cent already of the number of new electric boilers. In some areas the sun heaters have become almost as common as the "conventional" boilers; with improved models appearing on the market, their reputation is likely to make further headway.

Architectural Problems

A check to this development may be imposed by the modern tendency of multi-story buildings, but even this difficulty should be surmounted in the long run. Moreover, the use of sun heaters is no longer confined to Israel, the country that blazed the trail in this respect. Exports of locally produced heaters — or of component parts — to be assembled abroad — are already expanding rapidly, with markets spreading from Greece to Ghana, and from Mozambique to Iran.

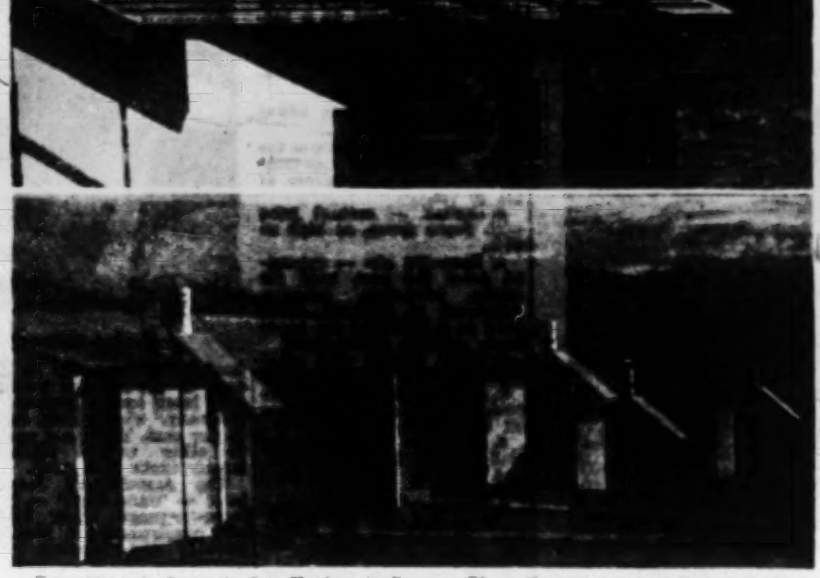
Obviously, sun heating is not practicable where sunlight is scarce or fuel — including electricity — is very cheap. But there are many countries in which neither of these limiting factors exists; experience has already shown that, where conditions are favourable, sun heaters are installed not only in homes, but also in schools, offices and institutions. Should the new models, now being tested in the solar institute in Beer Sheva, prove successful (including the inverted model, with the blackened surface facing downward, and operated by means of a mirror, which is expected to have a thermal efficiency double that of the models now in use), the application of sun heaters in industrial plants is also probable.

This does not mean that

the progress of sun heaters is inevitable. Even in countries where circumstances are favourable to their application, they have to be competitive. In particular, there are two disadvantages which must be overcome. First, sun heaters have a low performance in winter time, when the sunlight is least, but the demand for hot water is at its peak. In order to correct this, an auxiliary electric heater is often installed, but this not only raises the original investment, but also involves running costs. Secondly, even the sun heater proper, without the electric stand-by element, is at least three times as expensive as an electric boiler.

The crucial question, therefore, is whether the difference in running costs will offset the higher cost of amortizing the original investment over the installation's life. No exact data are available for the time being, because few sun heaters have been installed long enough to calculate their effective wear and tear, and the oldest models, produced entirely from metal (galvanized iron) and coated with the selective black invented by Dr. Tabak of the National Physical Laboratory (for which royalty is paid to the Government) safeguards steady performance and a long life, for which the company provides a five-year guarantee.

Another firm, Zohar, produces sturdier models, though with less absorptive coating. The wear also depends upon the heater's external placing and other factors. An average of about 10 years is now generally assumed, that is, about the same as for an electric boiler (although better boilers last 12 years and more). No simple answer is possible either as regards the running costs. For the sun heater proper they are negligible, but its performance is not satisfactory, except in



Top: Mirumit domestic Sun Heaters in Savyon. The collectors are installed on a slant to collect solar energy for the longest period of the day. Below are sun heater installations on homes of Timna workers at Eilat. In the South, a 120-litre tank and a single collector is sufficient for each semi-detached 2- or 3-roomed home.

tropical countries. If an auxiliary electric heater is used, the use of electricity may amount to from 10 to 30 per cent of that of the conventional boiler, according to the location of the heater and the home's location. The question largely revolves about the tariff charged for the electric current, which may differ from 1 cent per kWh in some parts of the U.S. to 20 cents in several undeveloped countries. It also goes without saying that the higher the tariff, the greater the difference in running costs between the sun heater and the electric boiler.

Comparative Costs

A rough calculation shows that, under average conditions, with auxiliary electric heating of up to 20 per cent, and the installation costs of a sun heater and an electric boiler \$450 and \$150 respectively, the difference in running costs in investment costs in about 10 years at a tariff of 1 cent per kWh and a little more than 3 years if the tariff is 4 cents per kWh. In this respect Israel occupies an intermediate position. Up to a short time ago consumers had to pay for current 7 agoras, but this has been reduced to 4 agoras, equivalent to over 45 cents at the official rate of exchange. Under the new "ceiling tariff," however, they can avail themselves of electric current for water heating during the night hours, and two noon hours, at a

price which works out at an average 2.5 agoras per kWh. On the other hand, people using the auxiliary sun heater elements are charged the former higher tariff (for there is no certainty that they are switched on exclusively during the off-peak hours). As a result, the sun heater's economic attractions are considerably reduced. Indeed, a survey of comparative costs recently carried out for the Hashomer Hatzair communal settlement showed that electric boilers based on the ceiling

tariff offer a cheaper service, even than solar heaters without auxiliary elements.

However, a closer analysis of the respective figures shows that they have failed to take into account the difference in the cost of amortizing the investment. Moreover, the strict business approach may not commend itself to private consumers who are not used to being charged for the money invested in durables. When re-calculated, the respective cost differences appear approximately as follows:

Cost Comparison of Electric Boilers and Solar Heaters	Investment	Running cost	With interest	Without interest
Electric boiler (120 L.)	150	1.50	1.50	1.50
Sun heater (120 L.)	450	0.50	0.50	0.50
10% interest on investment	15	0.15	0.15	0.15
10% interest on running cost	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Total	165	1.65	1.65	1.65

The calculation is based on the assumption that the electric boiler must be depreciated over an eight-year period, which may be an underestimate of its effective life. But this point is presumably more than offset by the price of electricity in the event of a devaluation of the Israeli currency.

In the final analysis, therefore, the electric boiler is in favour of the sun heater, cost enhanced by the possibility

of obtaining it on instalment credit, which is not the case with sun heaters. Combined with the new ceiling tariff, this argument will probably delay the progress of solar heating of water in this country.

But the present cost relationship may not last for very long. One should not forget that the sun heaters are still in their early stage of development. They should be considerably improved as production expands and more experience is gained.

Stockmarket: Linked Bonds in Demand

The demand for linked bonds increased considerably during the week. The C.O.I. index bonds, in continuous demand, remained "buyers only," and dealings in dollar-linked were at slightly higher levels. Still, the bulk of the linked bonds remained under par.

Investors who are interested in calculating the present adjusted par value of dollar-linked bonds will find a very useful table in the recently published second issue of the Stock Exchange periodical "Habouras," obtainable at banks.

The ordinary shares section featured some slight fluctuations, with very few advances and most quotations slightly lower on Wednesday. A week earlier, General Mortgage Bank shares were settling down after last week's sharp rise, while Housing Mortgage Bank had gained a few points in anticipation of a new share issue. Rights to the bank's shares were also in demand.

On Thursday a consortium met to underwrite the new 100m. issue of 10% Preferred Ordinary, cumulative and participating preference shares of Solal Bank's successor construction company. The shares will be sold at 100% for Registered and 121 1/4% for bearer shares. This will be the highest new share issue on the Israeli market and may show its real present absorptive capacity. A number of new flotations are expected shortly as well, which may explain the current mood of buyer hesitancy on the market.

I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd.

Railways' Reply to Post

General Manager is Optimistic

Sir, — I refer to your remarks about the gloomy prospects for the railways in your article of January 26.

1) Admittedly, with the opening of the Ashdod Harbour there will be a shrinkage in ton/kms. for certain trains (some trains which used to run to Haifa will be diverted to Ashdod) but by the time the port is ready, there will be a substantial increase in the output of minerals, citrus, etc., which will not only offset the decrease in ton/kms. but even bring about a growth in the railways' volume of traffic. We carry 82 per cent of the total citrus crop irrespective of distance because the majority of the packing houses are linked by sidings to the railway system and motor transport cannot compete with a mass transportation system of this kind. The forecast for the output of potash and phosphates for 1964/5 (when the Ashdod Port will begin to operate) is 800,000-900,000 tons and 300,000-400,000 tons respectively, and the railways will get their share of this tonnage. We hope that the line to Dimona, if not to Oran, will be completed by 1962/3, and again it is unthinkable that motor transport could compete favourably with the Railways in the field of bulky commodities.

2) The forecast for 1964/5 railway transport contains the following figures in the main commodities:

	1964/5	1963/4
1) Building Materials	419,500	400,000
2) Groceries and Cereals	400,000	380,000
3) Minerals	620,000	500,000
4) Citrus	211,000	211,000
5) Fuel	182,000	182,000
6) Iron	80,000	80,000
7) Pipes	20,000	20,000
8) Chemicals	11,000	11,000
9) Asphalt	11,000	11,000
10) Other Commodities	113,700	113,700
Total	2,708,500	2,708,500

and Ashdod harbour is not being built to take over business from Haifa port but in order to meet the growth in the volume of traffic when the port of Haifa is unable to handle the additional quantity of goods. With 100 per cent of our traffic coming from or destined to sidings, I cannot see any reason why we should lose traffic. On the contrary, the data at our hand shows that by 1964/5 we shall carry 2.6-m. tons (instead of the 2m. which we carry now).

3) The operational deficit during the current year is bound to be curtailed if not eliminated altogether (in 1960 it amounted to nearly 111m. Ag.). It goes for amortization, pension fees and interest on the capital investment since the inception of the State, plus a share of the Railway Management is now discussing with the Ministry of Finance all aspects of the problem. To be fair, we must not only charge the railway system with all these burdens but also release it from many obligations imposed on it which add up to considerable sums (reductions in rates and fares, security expenditure, level crossings, uncoordinated line, etc.). If and when accounts are thus corrected the financial situation of the railways will improve and the target of a balanced budget will become closer than it now appears.

4) We should not forget that the Israel Railway has a very limited stock at present (no transit traffic, no line to Eilat, etc.) and if it has managed in the prevailing circumstances to trouble the volume of freight and passenger traffic and at the same time to cut its permanent force from 2180 to 1380 (including 30 superfluous employees still on the payroll), it has proved to be an efficient transport system which compares favourably with any government department.

5) The railroad can be made to pay its way if we utilize the line, equipment and manpower efficiently and fully and avoid trans-shipment and double-handling costs and if at the same time we "normalize" its accounts and take

Economic News in Brief

Portugal Depends on Colonies

Portugal, the last of the old European colonial empires, is vitally dependent upon its overseas "provinces" which account for almost one-quarter of its total exports. In 1960 Portugal's imports amounted to \$265m., and exports to \$215m., but in addition some \$60m. were earned in profitable trade with the captive markets of Angola and Mozambique. The two countries have between them a population of about 11,000,000 — as compared with Portugal's own 8,000,000 — and are now undergoing a large-scale development under Portugal's new six-year plan launched in 1959. Out of the total investment, scheduled to reach \$1,000m., one-third has been allocated for the colonies, in particular for Mozambique. Notwithstanding the development programme, however, Portugal's economy has been lagging behind other European countries with an average income per head of only \$245 a year and an increase of only 4.8 per cent in 1959 and 1.8 per cent in 1960. The country's agriculture has been severely hit by successive years of poor weather, while industrial progress has been slow due to lack of trained labour.

Libertarian Mining Develops

A big step towards the opening up of Liberia's mining resources will be made by the implementation of the Lamco project, intended to exploit the iron ore deposits of Nimba, deep in the interior. The proven resources add up at present to 200,000 tons of high-grade ore with an iron content of 65 to 70 per cent, and the rate of extraction is to rise gradually to 10m. tons a year. Long-term contracts have already been signed with French and German steel producers as well as with Bethlehem Steel, a 25 per cent partner in the enterprise. The other 75 per cent are equally divided between the Liberian government and a private group dominated by Swedish interests.

Beirut's Motor Traffic

The Beirut municipality is going to raise a loan of L. 10m. (about \$22m.) for a large-scale programme of road development, intended to solve the city's pressing traffic problem. The programme includes several new roads, flyovers, widened and parking lots. The chief difficulty involved is the high cost of urban properties, which will double the cost of the compensation claims. Lebanon has some 10,000 motor vehicles, mostly private cars, and the number is growing rapidly.

U.S. Aid Raises Israel's Output

By DAVID KRIVINE, POST Economic Reporter

DURING the decade from January, 1949, to June, 1959, Israel has imported \$1,455m. more goods and services than it has exported. Of this import surplus, \$700m. was supplied by the United States Government in the form of economic aid. Both the import surplus and the American aid continue into the future. The Bank of America and the Central Bureau of Statistics are calculating the contribution made by this American assistance to expanding the national product and emancipating the country from dependence on the import of capital.

In order to understand these calculations it is necessary to analyze the nature of the American aid programme. Loans from the Export-Import Bank (which, during this period, came to \$158m.) can be called a single-phase aid operation, for they have to be repaid in dollars. Most of the assistance, however, does not have to be repaid in dollars, and the bulk of Grant-in-Aid funds does not have to be repaid at all. Under the Grant-in-Aid, the Israel Government purchases investment goods and disposes of them in Israel on a sale or loan basis; the money which is received in payment (called counter-funds) belongs to the American Government and is re-invested in the development of the Israeli economy. Farm surplus sales, finally, come under U.S. Public Law 480, which sets out how the funds that pile up inside the receiver country may be used.

Two Phases

The impact of Public Law 480 in Israel has been the subject of special study. The operation can be examined in two phases. First came U.S. farm surplus sent to Israel. From January, 1953 (when this programme began) until June, 1960 their value amounted to \$131m. One-third was for foodstuffs for consumption — mainly butter, cheese, beef and edible oil. The expenditure on food for consumption declined from \$11.5m. or a third of the total programme in 1953, to \$2.5m. or less than a tenth of the shipments in 1959. The main reason is that deliveries of butter, cheese and beef were terminated as soon as the dairy industry had become able to meet demand. The development was itself associated in part with the supply of feed grain under the agricultural surplus programme, as is shown in the following table:

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (MILK, Eggs, Meat and Feed Grain)

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Value	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Quantity	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5

In 1966-7 feed grain imports from the U.S. were discontinued for a time after the Sinai Campaign, and the price of fodder shot up by 100 per cent.

Rules for Funds

The rules laid down are as follows: about 80 per cent of the local funds that pile up in payment for farm surplus supplies are loaned to the Israel Government for 30 years for approved projects; 30 per cent is available under the Cooley Amendment for loans to American firms or subsidiaries (such as the Alliance Tire and Rubber Company, the American-Israel Paper Mills, Rasco and any other company in which American capital is invested); and the remainder is kept for local expenditures by the U.S. authorities, such as financing the U.S. Information Service, agricultural research projects carried out for the United States by Israeli scientific institutions, etc.

Thus by June, 1960, \$145m. had been loaned out of a total available of \$145m., and additional \$122m. had been loaned under the Cooley Amendment out of a total available of \$122m. The U.S. Government, for its part, did not spend anything like the \$145m. that had piled up for its own use. Even the new American Embassy in Tel Aviv was built by contractors for rent to the U.S. Government; the rent is paid out of the above funds. The advantage of this arrangement is that it has contributed to the accumulation of a large sum about \$145m. in Israel banks to the credit of the U.S. authorities. This sum,

by remaining unspent, performs a deflationary function and contributes to stabilizing the Israeli currency.

The inflow of \$700m. into Israel has been for the most part a one-way traffic. The principle of "trade not aid" was adopted with the creation of the Development Loan Fund in 1957, to channel part of the allocations made for economic development grants. Even so, repayments to the O.E.F. (which had loaned \$45m. by 1959-60) are made in local currency. The Americans are careful to avoid saddling a trade-deficit country like Israel with dollar obligations.

Are we getting any nearer then to correcting our trade imbalance? The impact of the aid system is being worked out in greater detail, but it is already estimated that Public Law 480 alone has increased the national product (and thus diminished Israel's dependence on foreign capital) by 4.5 per cent or \$145m. In other words, the investment of U.S. aid (in 1959 prices) into the Israeli economy under the Farm Surplus Programme, during the five-year period, has generated an annual productive capacity of \$145m. Of Israel's total investments in industry, the programme formed nine per cent of those in agriculture, three per cent in transport, one per cent in trade and services, and 0.4 per cent in housing.

Real Cartel Control

THE law limiting restrictive trade practices has been in effect for a year, but its implementation has been negligible so far. The Public Control Board — the "Cartel Council" — met yesterday for the first time since last June, because awkward phrasing has prevented it from holding meetings unless every member is present (this is to be remedied shortly by an appropriate amendment). But a much more serious impediment seems to have been the authorities' readiness to turn a blind eye to practices palpably interfering with free competition.

To date less than 100 cartels have been registered, mostly during the first two months, despite the heavy penalties threatening transgressors. Yet, according to authoritative estimates, the total number of business agreements to which the law applies may range from several hundred to a few thousand. Less than a dozen agreements have been dissolved, and several of them have merely been turned in-

ECONOMIC COMMENT

to less offensive combinations. As regards the excessive exploitation of a monopolistic position, no action at all has been taken so far. To be sure, in some cases price ceilings have been imposed, but the cost-of-living index have been prevented, or even reversed, as a result of official pressure, but such artificial and spotty protection of the consumer has little to do with the avowed aim of the law, which is to scrap the prohibitions imposed by the trade agreements on the Israel producer. One may argue that this protection is contrary to the public interest, but the authorities connived at the prevalent practices of producers and sellers, quotas which must lead to a perpetual sellers' market when coupled with the virtual exclusion of foreign competition. Moreover, price control is more or less incompatible with sound economic pricing.

THE continuous resort to express or implied price controls is indeed an obvious indication of the economic authorities' unwillingness to rely upon genuine competition, in spite of the lip-service paid to it. This wariness was already apparent in the wording of the law, which is not intended to ban trade combinations but to control them so as to prevent arrangements which may be contrary to the public interest. The six points specified in it as valid reasons for maintaining a restrictive agreement go as far as could be justified by any stretch of economic imagination, for they include not only "granting the public an advantage which would not otherwise be obtainable," "ensuring increased efficiency," joint action against a monopolistic supplier, and "securing expert know-how" but also "safeguarding the existence of a whole trade branch," and even "guarding members against outside interests and competition." Though enacted in 1959, these provisions obviously reflect the attitude of an earlier period when this country's economic development was considered mainly in terms of employment and sheltered markets, with little confidence in local efficiency and in Israel's export prospects (this also explains why agriculture was completely excluded from the law's scope of application).

But even taking the law as it is, one finds it difficult to

understand what justification can be found for cartels of, say, chemical laundries, soft-drink producers, carpenters, auto garages, building-slab suppliers, welders, book or cigarette importers, or ice vendors, all of which have little effect except to keep prices higher and efficiency lower.

So long as no action is taken against such glaring examples of restrictive practices the suspicion must linger that the authorities are engaged in a cynical game of "sailing under the flag" of technological progress or improved marketing facilities or the rational utilization of the existing plants, in fact little more than schemes for pegging local prices at the cost level of the least efficient producer (or even higher above it) and ensuring extra profits for the more efficient — or the one who is better entrenched. The system need not lead to rising prices. But it stifles technical advance and initiative for price decreases, and the public should therefore be interested in combating it.

THIS interest should be strongly stated not only because so little has been done to put the law into practice, but also because of the recent tendency to treat industrial cartels as positive achievements by assigning to them economic functions such as fostering exports (by way of accumulating special funds for that purpose) or reducing consumer credits.

It goes without saying that the management of economic affairs could be streamlined by more cooperation between the authorities and the respective trade associations. But this does not require granting these bodies a status which could be used to the advantage of their members at the public's expense. If the oil companies indulge in granting their customers credits which the authorities regard as excessive, various measures — such as credit cuts, the reduction of profit margins, etc. — could be taken to check this trend before advising the companies to put into effect what can only amount to market quotas. If local consumers must be charged more in order to finance sales abroad, a levy which could be introduced without giving official sanction to a cartel arrangement. For it is not only the immediate effect of such steps which should be kept in mind, but also their long-range stiffening influence on the country's economy.

IMPORTANT Annual Registration of British Residents

All citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies and of Commonwealth countries (other than citizens of Australia, Canada and Ghana) British subjects without citizenship, British-protected persons, and British-registered persons, resident in Israel, are required that they should regularly effect their annual registration at a British Consular office. Failure to do so may involve the removal of their name from the official records.

VISITORS in the above-mentioned categories, whose stay in Israel is likely to exceed three months, are also advised to register.

Residents and visitors intending to register should apply to one of the following Consular offices between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. Monday to Friday inclusive:—

- (1) CITY OF JERUSALEM: British Consulate-General, Tower House, Station Road, Jerusalem.
- (2) HAIFA AND DISTRICTS OF ISRAEL NORTH OF (and including) HADRA: British Consulate-General, 5 St. Luke's Street, Haifa.
- (3) REST OF ISRAEL: British Embassy (Consular Section), Farmers' House (near Mahirya), Tel Aviv.

NATURALIZED PERSONS: Persons naturalized to the United Kingdom and Colonies who are residing in foreign countries may be LIABLE TO REGISTRATION IF THEY FAIL TO REGISTER annually their intention to retain such citizenship BY SIGNING A DECLARATION in the prescribed form.

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CITRUS COSTS MUST BE CUT

Shipping Can Be Streamlined, Losses from Spoiling Reduced

WITH competition on European citrus markets increasing and prices declining, there is increasing interest in reducing costs and placing our citrus industry in a better competitive position.

This problem of course, looms even larger with the knowledge that there will be a tremendous increase in our crops during the next few years. Great progress along these lines has been made by the industry during recent years; but the net result thus far has been an improvement in quality and appearance of the packed case and the partial avoidance of excessive increases in costs of production and packing, rather than in any actual reduction in costs.

In fact, despite very considerable accomplishments, there has been, and there continues to be, a very steady increase in the cost of most of the industry's operations, mainly for reasons beyond the growers' control.

It is true that during a period of prosperity such as our citrus industry recently experienced, there is a natural tendency to pay too little attention to costs, and in some cases even to waste money; and there is no doubt that under the pressure of declining prices, greater efficiency can be achieved. But notwithstanding the so-called wage-freeze, labour costs have been rising steadily; and the additional total payments now being demanded by labour, including social services, are several times higher than the Histadrut claims reported by the press, and represent an increase of 18 to 20 per cent for agriculture as a whole.

High Labour Bill

At the same time, under the conditions of overemployment now obtaining in Israel, there is no possibility of increasing the relatively low productivity of our labour force, or even of returning to the eight-hour day from the present work-day of seven-and-a-half hours, so that we cannot hope by this method to counter-balance the increased labour costs per dunnam. This situation results in our citrus industry having perhaps the highest labour bill per dunnam in the world, and one that is far greater than in any competing country. It undoubtedly constitutes the greatest weakness of the industry, and is the factor which most seriously endangers its soundness. Managerial salaries have also been rising, but this has been balanced in part by the tendency towards more centralized management and the operation of larger units. Similarly, the cost of most other items, such as fertilizer, water, pest-control material, equipment and shipping, has been increasing.

It should be obvious that had nothing been done by the industry it would no longer be in a competitive position at the present time, for even the fact that we produce larger yields per dunnam than do our competi-

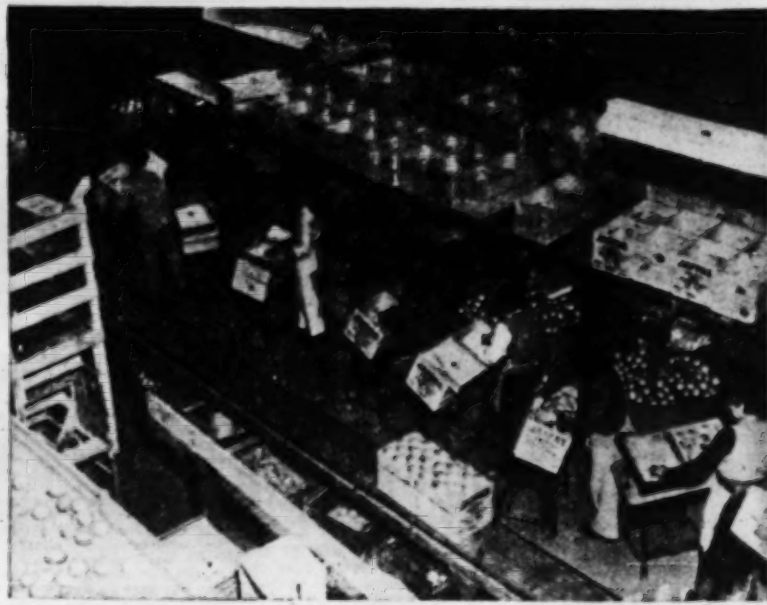
tors, and have high-quality fruit, would not have been nearly sufficient to offset the tremendous increase in all costs that have been taking place. It must be remembered that whereas, in terms of Israel Pounds, total wage payments per hour of work in the groves, including all fringe benefits, are now at least 50 times as great as they were (for organized labour) before the war, the actual total cost of production per dunnam, including labour, is only about 20 times as high. This has been accomplished not by raising the productivity of the individual labourer but by a complete change in cultivation methods, by replacing basin irrigation with sprinklers and hand-cultivation with tractor-cultivation, by increasing the distance between trees in order to make possible the use of machinery, and to some extent by the elimination of some production methods which, though often desirable, are not essential.

In view of all this it seems most unlikely that it will be possible to achieve any net reduction in the costs of production per dunnam in the near future. On the contrary, such costs are likely to increase. However, they can be partly offset by:

- (1) Improving irrigation through further research, better equipment and the more careful use of water, provided that some economizing is not carried to an extreme which would reduce quality or yield. Both pumping and irrigation equipment can be made much more efficient; and water is undoubtedly being wasted in this operation.
- (2) Raising fertilizing practices on leaf and soil analysis, and the use of more efficient fertilizers. As in other countries, there is room for both saving and improvement in this operation, and the difference in costs can be considerable. Progress is now being made in this regard.
- (3) Expanding the programme, which has already been carried out to a certain extent by the industry in introducing and distributing parasites and predators of insect pests and thereby reducing the cost of pest-control material. This has been done by the Citrus Marketing Board with striking success in the case of the black scale, and in developing the use of bait sprays and other methods of control of the Mediterranean fruit fly. Again a field where considerable success has already been achieved but where, I think, the same results could be obtained at a very much lower cost by a different method. New pest problems are developing, however, and a more careful balance and coordination will have to be found between chemical and biological control methods.
- (4) Intensified research in the control of virus and other diseases, and the development of more satisfactory root stocks.

Cutting Costs

It should be clear that with the costs of labour and materials increasing steadily, the best prospect of helping to solve this most fundamental problem lies in reducing the costs of production, packing, shipping and marketing per export case.



Present methods of packing citrus, modernized only a few years ago, are already in need of re-appraisal.

rather than per dunnam. In my opinion the only ways to do this are:

- (1) Finding methods of producing larger yields without any corresponding increases in costs per dunnam — principally by improving irrigation and fertilization practices.
- (2) Reducing the percentage of culls by greatly improving post control.
- (3) Increasing the efficiency of packing through changes in methods, materials and machinery, in the light of experience gained in other countries.
- (4) Improving disinfection and shipping practices in order further to reduce losses resulting from spoiling.
- (5) Improving the methods and reducing the costs of our foreign marketing and adapting to changing market conditions.

At the same time it must also be obvious, however, that as competition on the market increases there may often be a conflict between some of the above factors, and that in order to obtain satisfactory prices it may be necessary to increase some of our costs per case. In many instances it will be necessary to compromise; and there is no doubt that the law of diminishing returns will have to be given much more consideration in the future, particularly with regard to production practices.

Bulk Handling

In the harvesting operation, the only significant possibility of improving our methods that we can now see is the adoption of bulk handling in place of the present system of field boxes. Commercial experiments are already being carried out along these lines and will continue on a larger scale in the near future. At the moment, however, it appears that this change, which could result in considerable savings, is applicable primarily to the new groves, and especially to those planted in large blocks. There is no doubt that the greatest single achievement of the industry thus far has been the revolution in our methods of disinfecting, packing and waxing the fruit. Over a period of relatively few years, and almost en-

tirely at the expense of the industry itself, this whole operation has been mechanized and modernized in a remarkable way. It would be difficult to prove that there has been any consequent reduction in costs; but it is quite clear that if this revolution had not occurred we should not have been able to maintain our position in the markets at all. At the same time we have to fight against excessive complacency, for there is still a tremendous amount of work to be done. This refers to the adoption of a standardized single and efficient container, the testing of all the labour-saving devices introduced in recent years in America, the mechanical stamping of our fruit with the name "Jaffas", the improvement of our waxing methods, etc.

Length of Season

Another major problem developing with the increase in area is the necessity to lengthen the shipping season. Much publicity has been given locally to the development of new varieties for this purpose, but the real emphasis must, I think, be laid not on such possible new varieties but on the development of the start of the season and on the air-conditioned storage of

some varieties at the end of the season. Preliminary work has already been done along these lines, and the results have been sufficiently promising to guarantee that much more will be done in the near future. A large air-conditioned storage plant will be built this year. It should serve as a pilot plant for the whole industry. Ocean freight rates, of course, depend primarily upon world conditions in shipping and are largely beyond our control. Significant steps have, however, already been taken to ensure that the fruit is shipped under more suitable conditions than in the past, and this, as already indicated, is also a way of counter-balancing increasing costs since it helps to ensure that the fruit will be delivered abroad in a satisfactory condition. A tremendous amount of work must still be done by both the industry and the government to eliminate unnecessary delays in our ports and to improve shipping conditions very substantially. A considerable step has been taken in the latter direction this year, but much greater improvement will be required to offset our distance from the markets.

M. H. SACHS

The Middle East Scene

(Continued from Page 1)

adopted in Shtura last year and calling for the immediate termination of all inter-Arab oral campaigns. At the same time, the conference adopted a new secret resolution setting up — or reviving — the aforementioned higher military committee which was to represent the commands of all the Arab armies. Further, the Ministers were to meet in the middle of next month to consider the committee's findings.

"The Palestine Problem"

But the decision on the Jordan River's waters was only one of several items grouped under the general heading, "The Palestine Problem." This included:

- The Arab refugee problem before next month's session of the U.N. General Assembly.
- France's aid to Israel in the field of atomic energy.
- U.S. supplies of heavy rocket weapons to Israel.
- Israel's relations with Cyprus.
- The Arab "Experts' Committee" on Palestine.

Discussion of the "Palestine Problem" — which concentrated on finding ways and means to disturb Israel's peaceful development rather than solve outstanding aspects of the said problem — took the delegates two whole days to tackle. Out of the 11 resolutions announced on Saturday, six dealt with Israel. The only ones in which the delegates managed to say something were the two on Israel's relations with Iraq and Cyprus. Here they decided that the Arab Governments should "continue their efforts to improve their relations with the Arabs into consideration when dealing with Israel. The other resolutions

dealt with Oman, Mauritania, the Arab League Charter, the Casablanca conference and the "Arab South," but none made for much cullible stuff. Still, it is a significant industry, particularly for export. Total employment is perhaps 3,000, though the same firms also process vegetables, and it is hard to subtract tomatoes from oranges in weighing this figure.

The Citrus and Canned Products Association has 10 members — private, Histadrut, and kibbutzim, who compete locally but cooperate for export markets. The Association receives some 75 per cent of the citrus allocated for processing. Last year it exported 80 per cent of its products (and about 80 per cent of this came from oranges). This year's exports are expected to reach a net value of \$4.3m; last year's figure was \$4.3m. England, which

Most genial of all, it would seem, was Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, the U.A.R. Foreign Minister, who had cordial talks with the Tunisian and Jordanian delegates, undisturbed by the thought that they represented those same rulers whom Cairo Radio had called traitors and imperialist lackeys only the previous evening. But his impressive capacity for forgetfulness was revealed most clearly when he answered a question by a Syrian reporter as to whether agreement had been reached in the conference to stop propaganda campaigns between some Arab countries.

"Our accord at Shtura," he replied with exemplary calm, "still stands." If it failed to be implemented successfully, he added, that was due to circumstances beyond our control — and we would have to start afresh. Needless to say, some of these circumstances concerned the blowing up of the Prime Minister's office in Amman — with UAR explosives touched off by Syrian agents — some 24 hours after the successful conclusion of the "sulha" at Shtura.

Orange is Valuable from Peel to Pip

By Marja Wolska

ISRAEL citrus provides one of the world's largest lists of "by-products". From oranges, grapefruit and lemons (and to a lesser extent clementines, mandarines, and tangerines, comes this formidable peel-to-pip list:

1. Juices — nothing added or subtracted.
2. Concentrated juice — the water removed by low-temperature boiling to ratios of 3:1 to 7:1.
3. Squashes — natural juice with sugar syrup, as high as 50%.
4. Essential oils — extracted from the peel, used for candy, beverages, perfume (exported to France) even used as a lubricant for household electric mechanisms.
5. Ethyl alcohol and vinegar.
6. Animal fodder — the peel, chopped and dried after extraction.
7. Pectin — made commercially by one factory, Yakhin, and used by industrial food producers.
8. Medicinal bases — Hesperidin, exported for American arterial ailments, and the related Bioflavonoids.
9. Tinned fruit, principally grapefruit sections.
10. Commemorative citrus juices — the whole fruit, rind and all, liquefied.
11. A category called "light beverages," which may contain a small percentage of juice plus a good deal of water, sugar, preservatives, synthetic.
12. Marmalade.
13. Peel in brine, candied peel, and pulp.
14. Frozen orange concentrate.

By the end of this list, there is absolutely nothing left of the orange; the only waste is a small problem concerning water.

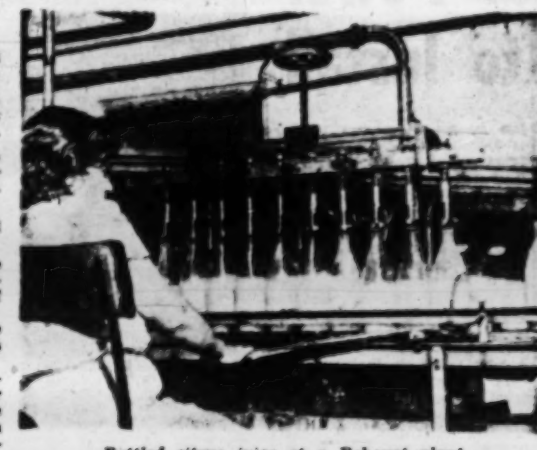
Local consumption takes up less than 20 per cent of all this production — principally squashes, light beverages, marmalade of course, all the fodder to Israel cows and chickens. The marmalade industry received its first impetus under the British, but demand today is limited. Aside from toast-loving "Anglo-Saxons," jam-purchasers seem to prefer red-coloured articles.

Most for Export

Most of the pure concentrates and juices are shipped abroad; the local population accepts the anonymous "light beverages." The combination of small factories, without the careful control exercised by the responsible giants, leaves much to be desired. Definitely one man's miz is another man's stomach ache.

Only culls go to the processing industry and, in recent years, price and supply have not made for much cullible stuff. Still, it is a significant industry, particularly for export. Total employment is perhaps 3,000, though the same firms also process vegetables, and it is hard to subtract tomatoes from oranges in weighing this figure.

The Citrus and Canned Products Association has 10 members — private, Histadrut, and kibbutzim, who compete locally but cooperate for export markets. The Association receives some 75 per cent of the citrus allocated for processing. Last year it exported 80 per cent of its products (and about 80 per cent of this came from oranges). This year's exports are expected to reach a net value of \$4.3m; last year's figure was \$4.3m. England, which



Bottled citrus juice at a Rehovot plant.

used to account for 80 per cent of the foreign market, has been losing ground to Germany, which now takes 25 per cent. There are nearly 70 other export markets, mostly exotic and small.

The Association's foreign label — "Jaffa Gold" — is a three-language affair fulfilling requirements in English, French, and German. The established overall added-value figure for the industry is around 70 per cent, though this varies from product to product. Added sugar reduces added value.

As citrus fruits flourish in Israel, so too do organizations. Quite apart from the Manufacturers' Association Food Division, there is also a federation of smaller producers called the F.I.P., plus a splinter (or perhaps, squirt) group called Medi-Juice.

Assia, founded in 1929, and the first to engage in the canning of local citrus fruits, stands in splendid isolation from the organized groups. It regularly employs some 400 persons and last year exported a total of \$1,800,000, of which about 80 per cent represented citrus products.

Driving along the Petah Tikva Road in Ramat Gan in the season, it is impossible to miss the huge cages outside the Assia plant where thousands of yellow and orange spheres whirl about in a citrus snowstorm — 300 tons at a time. Here, quite in public, is confidence-inspiring step for any firm, oranges, grapefruit, and lemons are conveyed, sorted, and, if necessary, inspected by two critical women — picking the sour, rotten individuals being a proper feminine task. From here the fruit goes to the plant for squeezing, chopping, steaming, cooling, segmenting, concentration, pasteurization, tanning.

Steam Ovens

There are enormous rotating steam ovens where the chopped peels are dried, bagged, and sent back to the farms for the cows and chickens. In the centrifuge room, separation occurs into essential oil and liquid, the latter being further separated into alcohol and vinegar — 300 litres of the last two for every 7.5 litres of essential oils.

During the season, assembly-lines of visiting school-children are also much in evidence, bobbing along by the conveyor-belts of grapefruit and oranges, but not always as well scrubbed or accurately graded. The laboratory controls each production step, analyses all raw materials (including the tin for the tins) and products of both local and foreign competition. "It's not

some carotene (present also in butter, because butter is also yellow, and converted by you into Vitamin A).

These and other determinations are made in the lab. The pH factor, for instance — very important, having to do with the concentration of hydrogen ions and connected inversely with acid content and thus the preservative process. There are incubators, too, for growing germs — again, to check preservation.

The degree to which squashes turn brown in the bottle is at present an area of scientific disagreement. Lemons, being more sensitive to light, are more given to "browning." There are a number of theories on this, all receiving Dr. Montelise's attention. "There is an enzymatic theory," he reports musingly, one involving Vitamin C, and a French theory, which has been around for several years, that amino-acids cause browning.

Two Factors

With regard to the industry generally, two distinct related factors are the hotels and the bees.

While the former are not a processing group, it seems strange that they usually cannot provide guests — especially tourists — with fresh orange juice. And as to the bees, they turn out through the r own inimitable process — a prized, pale-green orange-blossom honey. Bees turned loose in a blossoming orange grove would not dream of bothering with anything else. They, at least, do not insist on bright red colour, and will certainly not settle for synthetics.



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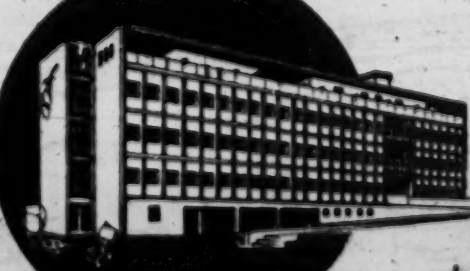
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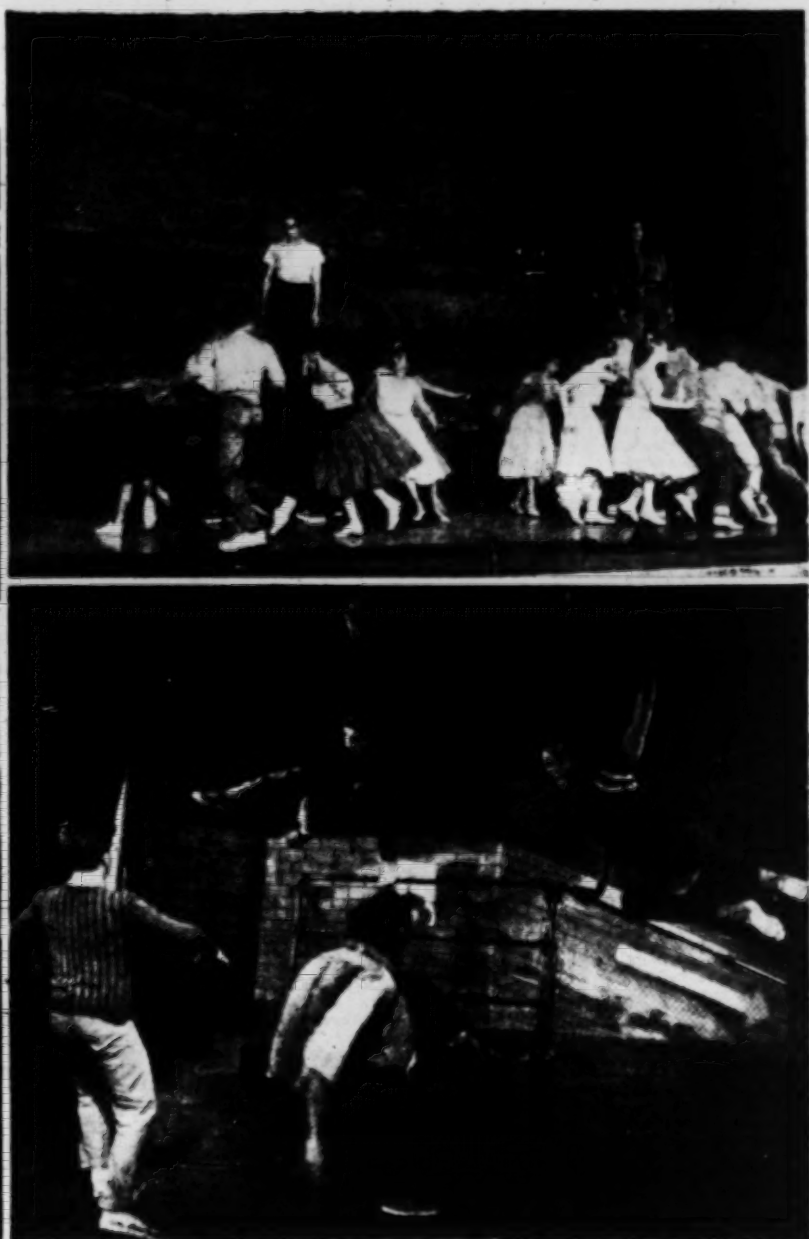
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Scenes from the New York performance of "West Side Story" which opens in Tel Aviv next week. Set in New York's slums, its Romeo and Juliet story cuts across racial ping-pong street violence with sophisticated humor in lively song and modern ballet.



Immigrant Conflict Behind 'West Side Story'

"WEST Side Story" the American dance-drama-musical which opens in Tel Aviv next week, contains a lot of language that will sound strange to most people who have never been to the U.S. The theme, however, will strike a responsive chord in an audience aware of the problems of a new immigrant society.

"West Side Story" was originally conceived as an East Side (of New York) tale. It was sparked by Jerome Robbins, today one of the world's most original and dynamic choreographers, who conceived the idea for a "different" type of musical. At first he proposed to Leonard Bernstein, the composer, and to Arthur Laurents, the writer, to write a modern Romeo and Juliet opera, the young lovers were to be a Jewish girl and a Catholic boy, children of families in a "religious conflict." Later, Bernstein and Laurents, however,

became concerned with a racial problem which they considered more pressing — and shifted the play from the Lower East Side to the Upper West Side, and it became a conflict between a street gang of Puerto Rican immigrants and a polymorphous self-styled "American" gang. The heroine is a Puerto Rican immigrant, her Romeo is an American who tries to leave delinquency behind.

Sophisticated Humour

Shakespeare was also left behind by this new plot suited to a contemporary setting. The trio called in Stephen Sondheim to write the lyrics. He came up with a language that is not realistic but rings true, even in a number like "Officer Krupke" a sophisticated translation beyond the reaches of most juvenile delinquents.

The dialogue is also a "translation" of street talk — almost a distillation. Bernstein's music, which sounds better every time you hear it,

on record (it sounded awful at the Winter Garden in New York, played by a third-rate pit orchestra), has the feeling of transplanted Puerto Rico, yet it is original Bernstein.

American Movements

Similarly, Robbins uses peculiarly American movements associated with jazz, shooting, dice, baseball and street fighting — as pure dance. All in all, "West Side" has a style, thus avoiding photographic "ash-can realism."

"West Side" tries hard not to preach — either about love or social integration, but it falls down in form only in the last act, where there is less dancing and more philosophizing. The story is based on violence — strong-arm police, tough, murderous kids. That they walk off together in the end is as unconvincing as some of our own over-enthusiastic propaganda about absorption and integration.

Israel's West Side Story has already been staged by the Chamber Theatre, which produced "Casablanca" in 1955. Mossinson's play about a Moroccan immigrant who cannot make contact with his wartime friends.

But unlike "Casablanca," "West Side" is primarily entertain-

ment, not social study. It contains some of the most dynamic dancing, liveliest music and funniest lyrics ever combined in one show. But among the reasons for its success is the fact that it is not only something to enjoy immensely, but that it has a point to ponder.

MEIR RONNEN

Full House' in Jerusalem

The Jerusalem Artists House is really a "full house" this week with exhibitions by Tadmor, Fenchel and Tepner.

Zvi Tadmor's impressive

show of townscapes and

no animals carries the weight

of authority. His oils are

dynamically composed, albeit

on line construction rather

than on opposing masses. But

he has the touch of the

picture-maker and his town-

scapes in particular are most

convincing.

Tadmor is not a colourist —

he thinks in line. Yet his

pictures are treated in har-

monious muted (but occa-

sionally muddy) colour, some-

times verging on the bitume-

nous. His compositions are

striking in line, but geomet-

ric rather than organic. He

cleverly leaves some of his

underpainting and construc-

tion showing and thus pre-

serves a great deal of open-

ness. Outstanding pictures

are "Landscape" (30) and

"Workshops" (6), the latter

containing a balance of more

abstract elements within the

figurative subject.

While his animal subjects

are, by their very nature,

more difficult and less suc-

cessful, Tadmor shows he has

a fine eye for character —

his baboons and owls are

most convincing. So is the

character of his single por-

trait of a girl. His drawings

are interesting when con-

sidered as studies or pre-

parations for paintings.

Tadmor has a real dash of

vitality.

Aba Fenchel

Aba Fenchel, black-and-

white, is showing pen draw-

ings in the small gallery.

Outstanding are his impres-

sionist sketches of Venice

and Paris, catching the char-

acter of the architecture

with the greatest economy of

means. The drawing of the

Paris Opera is an absolute

gem and shows us that "Aba"

is not standing still but per-

fecting a fine technique.

Schmuel Tepner

IN the third room Schmuel

Tepner is showing a series

of quiet oils that range from

the academic impressionist

through the impressionist ab-

stract, the painter using flat

areas of colour as masses in

his composition. Tepner finally

arrives at a complete ab-

straction (No. 11).

Despite this range, the

show has a feel of genuine

unity, largely due to Tepner's

gentle palette. His greatest

danger is a tendency to the

obvious in form and composi-

tion. However, his "Street

in Safad" (9), easily the best

of his works, shows that he

is capable of producing a

subtle work of complete har-

mony. **M.R.**

Obel's 'Celestina' Dies Painfully on Opening

Obel presents "La Celestina" by Fernando de Rojas, a comedy in five acts, in Hebrew. Direction: Marcel Lupovici. Decor: Marcel Lupovici. Dress: Michel Suss.

It is the Obel's misfortune that "Celestina" escaped the Spanish Inquisition when it was first written, but probably nothing that the Inquisition could have done to it would have been worse than what the Obel succeeded in doing.

It would be interesting to know what sort of a spirit presides over a theatrical company while they are deciding upon the choice of a play. Certainly the spirit which dictated the choice of "Celestina" was an evil one which should have been recognized as such and excoriated as soon as the idea of presenting this medieval comedy was first suggested.

"Celestina" is a play by Paul Achard based on a comedy by Fernando de Rojas translated into Hebrew by Don Miron, who did such a fine job with Mary Stuart. It is the story of a woman who runs a home for wayward girls. That is to say that she makes them wayward in full view of the audience, if they had not been so before they reached her.

In addition to traffic in female flesh, she takes part

'STAR-GAZING'

THE main thing to do this month is not star-gazing but sun-gazing, and this is repeated again with the greatest of care. Never look at the sun, no matter how much it has been obscured, except through glass that has been well-blackened, with the rest of a candle, for instance.

The sun-gazing is scheduled for the 15th, when we will be privileged to see a solar eclipse. If it happens at 8.37, when the moon will be beginning to obscure the sun's disc between the spots corresponding to one and two o'clock on the watch dial, and ends at 11.16. Greatest obscuration — 78 per cent of the sun's surface — takes place at 9.54. The eclipse will be total in Bulgaria, Italy and a number of other countries.

The Greeks already knew that nothing happens to the sun during an eclipse, though a spot on earth is deprived of its light. During the War of the Ploppos in the fifth century B.C.E., when the skies were darkened by an eclipse, Thucydides records how Pericles lifted the despair of his troops by pointing out that the sun and moon were not in the sky, but in the earth.

Back to stargazing. As winter drew nigh, we watched Jupiter drawing closer to Saturn. This month it overtakes it, and on the dawn of the 18th the two planets will be very close together.

Venus continues to adorn the evening sky. **YOSEF SMORA**

In other devilry such as blackmail, thievery and some extra-curricular work in witchcraft, in this capacity she is called in to bring together a pair of young lovers. Melibea is the daughter of a noble family whose virtue is being carefully guarded for a possible rich and noble husband. Calisto, a young gentleman, sees Melibea and falls desperately in love with her. Celestina goes to work and brings the lovers together, and their love is destined to end in tragedy; much of the play, however, is concerned with what goes on in Celestina's home, and what goes on in the way of wickedness is such a bore that it makes virtue a state highly to be desired. By the time the comedy ends practically all of the characters are dead, but not soon enough to suit the audience.

Parisian Director

To direct this confection, Marcel Lupovici has come all the way from Paris. I sincerely hope that M. Lupovici's capabilities as a director will not be judged by the dreary affair at the Obel. After all, this company has not made its mark by lightness of touch or gaiety of spirit.

Ilan Blowers, who acts the hero, goes through his part with an elephantine tread and races through his lines as if he can hardly wait to get to the end of his speeches. Devorah Kastelanetz has the sorry task of playing Celestina and, to her credit, she seems unhappy with her part. But why go through the whole roster? The less said the sooner mended.

IDA R. DAVIDOWITZ

Four Varied Exhibitions in Tel Aviv

David Rakiah

THE exhibition of paintings by David Rakiah at the Tel Aviv Museum (Rothschild Building) is his first one-man show in this city, although both the Artists House and the Tel Aviv Museum have given him solo exhibitions, as have galleries in Paris and London. Born in Vienna in 1926, Rakiah came to Israel as a child. Wounded in the War of Independence, he started to paint during his long hospitalization. In 1953 he decided to devote himself to painting and spent two years studying at the Bezalel School. Then in 1955 he went to Paris, where he spent five years studying and exhibiting his works.

Of the 47 paintings now on show, most have been executed during the past year and nearly all of them have a religious theme, that is they are, either symbolic depictions of biblical scenes, or of a religious subject or are an attempt to express a religious state of mind. His method is to use nebulous, shadowy, semi-abstract forms, generally with light streaming from the centre background. He very often, especially in the Jerusalem series, bases his design on a letter of the Hebrew alphabet through which

or around which one may perceive indications of buildings, walls or rocks and sometimes the letter itself is elaborated and given special meaning.

Dr. M. Mendelsohn, who writes a very appreciative foreword to the catalogue, finds the Jerusalem series "among the finest spiritual portraits" of the Holy City extant. The reviewer must confess to being not so impressed. Mr. Rakiah's designs on the whole lack power and tension and his conceptions are often trite, while his colour is either over-sweet and sentimental or it is theatrical. He is at his best when he uses earth, colour and in such a painting as "Kaddish" (No. 44) with its sad colour scheme and its curving, restless form, he does manage to create a feeling of longing and melancholy.

Included are a few of Rakiah's very early works such as the "Portrait of my Father" and "Shabbat Eve in Jerusalem" and a still life with a chair. From these one can see that from the start he was no colourist although the early paintings are in a lively manner and have a certain vigour.

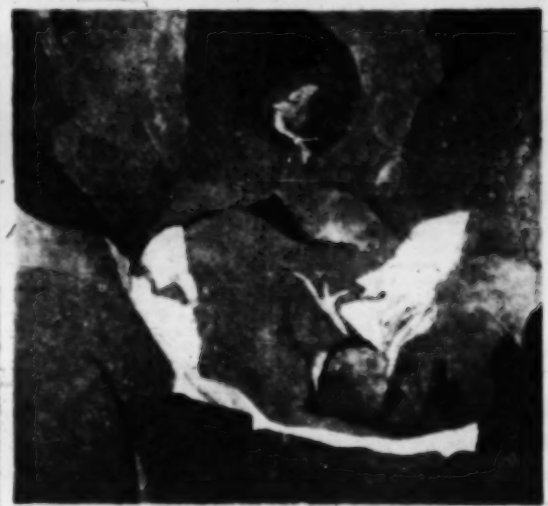
(Reproduction on Page VII)

Paul Citroen

IN the top-floor gallery of the Museum there is an exhibition of drawings by the Dutch artist, Paul Citroen, which is certainly worth seeing. He is a fine draughtsman, although maybe not in the "mode of today," which combines vigour with sen-



ZVI TADMOR: Landscape (oil). From the artist's Jerusalem exhibition reviewed below.



SHLOMO SCHWARTZ: "Conversation." From the artist's Tel Aviv exhibition reviewed below.

Shlomo Schwartz

AT the Chemerny Gallery there is a first one-man exhibition by Shlomo Schwartz (born 1923), who in 1956 was awarded a "Young Artists' Prize" by the Israeli Artists Association.

Johanan Simon points out in his introduction to the catalogue that Schwartz has taken Paul Klee and Joan Miro as his masters and this is clear from the paintings, but as a young man, Schwartz is no copyist. He has a sense of fun, sometimes a little macabre as in the "Valley of the Shadow of Death," plus a feeling of liberation while his colour is particularly appealing. He is also a draughtsman with a sinuous and witty line; his treatment of people in the mass and of animals is most amusing. I don't know how well his work would wear if one lived with it but the exhibition is certainly pleasurable.

Shlomo Schwartz, "Close"

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Young Mr. Cohen is still very immature and his work has not reached the stage at which it should be shown to the public. There is, however, promise in what he has already produced which gives hope for future development. **A.W.**

Dictionary—and Word—Maker

MR. REUVEN ALCALAY has just completed his English-Hebrew dictionary, whose fourth and final volume is due to appear this month. The new dictionary contains 140,000 words and expressions, more than any other Hebrew dictionary. With the Hebrew language developing at its present pace, the problem was when to call a stop. Up to the very last moment, Mr. Alcalay notes, he added newly coined words. He began it eight years ago, worked on it over ten hours a day and liked doing it so much that "I was prepared to continue endlessly," he declared in his room in the Prime Minister's Office building where he is in charge of publications (e.g. Government Year Books). On his cluttered desk, all sorts of dictionaries topple over each other.

Mr. Alcalay estimates that there are now about 100,000 words in the Hebrew language. Fewer, of course, than the rich English language, some say it has about 600,000 words — but quite a number when compared with many other modern languages, he says. He reckons that a few thousand terms are added every year, mainly, of course, by the Hebrew Language Academy.

Veteran Jerusalemite

The compiler, who conversing in English pauses occasionally to feel for the right word, is a self-taught philologist. As a young man, he started his study of English (in Jerusalem, where he was born) by reading the Bible in English and comparing it with the Hebrew, and then "plunging into Shakespeare and Dickens." In 1929 he completed his first small English-Hebrew dictionary. It contained about 1,000 words — for his own use as Hebrew press translator and editor at the Government Press Bureau. All news broadcast by the Palestine Broadcasting Service passed through the Bureau.

The World War brought tremendous confusion in the Hebrew translation of military terms. The Eighth Army, for example, was variously translated as the Eighth, the Tenth, the Twentieth and the Twentieth. Gradually Mr. Alcalay's list grew to 4,000, most of which he claims could not be found in any Hebrew dictionary.

At the end of the war, he heard that Even-Shoshan had started on his dictionary (the latest edition of the Our dic-

tionary had appeared in 1948-50). Alcalay gave up the idea of compiling a Hebrew dictionary and handed over some of his own collection to Even-Shoshan (first edition 1947). Alcalay then suggested to the publishers, Dr. Y. Y. Ben-Zvi, that he renew their English-Hebrew dictionary compiled by Kaufman (first published in 1928). "Kaufman did a very good job at the time," he said. "I waited a few years, saw nothing was being done, and decided to prepare one myself. Several houses offered to publish it." Eight years ago, he contracted with Masada, which gave him a free hand to compile a large dictionary of over 100,000 words. Under his agreement with the publishers, he had to have 70 per cent of the dictionary finished before the first volume would be published. Many people had started and given up midway.

His ready resources included a collected card index of terms gathered over many years, about 30,000 terms coined by the pre-State Y. Y. Ben-Zvi, and a list of Hebrew words in the Halashon (Hebrew Language Committee, later Academy) and various specialist dictionaries such as a medical Latin-Hebrew one by Dr. A. M. Maale (Jerusalem, 1934), which was edited by the poet Tchernikovsky, himself a qualified physician.

While working on the large dictionary, Alcalay availed himself of lists of new terms issued by the Academy and other technical glossaries. He also utilized books of English idioms and tried to find their Hebrew equivalents.

He planned the dictionary to fill the needs of Israelis studying English as well as foreigners learning Hebrew. The two aims conflicted with each other to a degree. If it had been only for Israelis, he would have tried to devise a guide to pronunciation. This would have been a tough assignment; all the systems used to render the sound of English words in Hebrew letters are misleading, such as "Dalet Hey Yod." "I'm trying to find a way." On the other hand, if the dictionary had been for English-speaking readers alone, he would have omitted the large number of technical terms included in the dictionary. But he would

also have explained the specific uses of different Hebrew translations of the same English word, which would have made the dictionary about 25 per cent bigger.

The dictionary contains a few hundred new Hebrew words and expressions coined by Alcalay himself, and a list of some of them will be included in the last volume. They include the word "teena," for instance, in the sense of "austerity." There are words he made up specially for the dictionary. He explained in 15 words what "drive-in-cinema" meant, but "to be faithful to the purpose of a dictionary" he also listed "12272 12272." Alcalay hopes that many of his words will be accepted by the Academy.

Some of them are to be printed in the Academy's journal, "Leshoneinu La'am." Today you have to fight for every word. Not like in the times of the Palestine Broadcasting Service, when you took it whether you liked it or not.

Alcalay also drew on older Hebrew literature, from the Bible to Bialik. He considers proverbs an ideal way of learning a language. The Hebrew equivalent for most of the English proverbs can be found in old Hebrew literature. But he had to form some of his own, such as "Beron misson, rou lagan" for "The more the merrier."

Most difficult to translate into Hebrew were chemistry terms. Confusion reigned supreme here, with the Hebrew translation for the same English word continually changing. Alcalay holds that "international words," such as those beginning with "benzene" or "gas" etc., should be re-

tained in Hebrew. Otherwise, to translate "geo-botany," for instance, would require six or seven Hebrew words. Many of the dictionary's technical words, in which it abounds, are not to be found in Hebrew dictionaries. Alcalay hopes to publish an addendum shortly: first a short one along with errata, and later a larger supplement of new words in Hebrew and also in English. Then, in eight years perhaps, a new edition will be put out. He hopes that then, the present troubles over Hebrew vowels have been eased. The anarchy now prevailing in voweling, not to speak of letter house and letter house, is scandalous, Alcalay says.

The compiler wrangled with American words also; he translated "brunch" as "Ar" an abbreviation standing for "baker" and "tohorum" which also echoes the word "brunch" (egg).

The dictionary has sold very well, especially considering the fourth volume has not yet appeared. Alcalay noted, "Just as I was starting on a second printing, and several important houses in the U.S. and England have contacted Masada with a view to publishing the dictionary in their respective countries."

Turning to the Hebrew "everyday world" in general, Alcalay says that for years no new dictionary made its appearance, and now, suddenly, there is a "boom." Even-Shoshan is preparing a larger edition. Ya'acov Canaan is working on a nine-volume dictionary larger than Even-Shoshan's. The Schocken publishing house is preparing a large Hebrew dictionary by Dr. Moshe Goshen, and several English-Hebrew, Hebrew-English ones are being compiled by various people.

This is indicative of the great demand. Alcalay recalls that when he learned Hebrew as a boy, the only dictionary available was a small one by David Yellin. The first big one, of course, was the one by Eliezer Ben Yehuda. The first volume appeared around 1920. Work was continued on this dictionary by Prof. Segal and Prof. Tur-Sinai, and the final 15th volume was published recently. For literary purposes and for a history of the development of the language, this monumental dictionary, with its voluminous source references, is probably still the best work.

SHALOM COHEN

While his animal subjects are, by their very nature, more difficult and less successful, Tadmor shows he has a fine eye for character — his baboons and owls are most convincing. So is the character of his single portrait of a girl. His drawings are interesting when considered as studies or preparations for paintings. Tadmor has a real dash of vitality.

Aba Fenchel

Aba Fenchel, black-and-white, is showing pen drawings in the small gallery. Outstanding are his impressionist sketches of Venice and Paris, catching the character of the architecture with the greatest economy of means. The drawing of the Paris Opera is an absolute gem and shows us that "Aba" is not standing still but perfecting a fine technique.

Schmuel Tepner

IN the third room Schmuel Tepner is showing a series of quiet oils that range from the academic impressionist through the impressionist abstract, the painter using flat areas of colour as masses in his composition. Tepner finally arrives at a complete abstraction (No. 11).

Despite this range, the show has a feel of genuine unity, largely due to Tepner's gentle palette. His greatest danger is a tendency to the obvious in form and composition. However, his "Street in Safad" (9), easily the best of his works, shows that he is capable of producing a subtle work of complete harmony. **M.R.**

* IN THE GROOVE *

VANGUARD, the high-class label from the United States, has now entered the Israeli record market in co-operation with Hed-Atzil, which will reprint some selected discs in the original quality but at a much reduced price (IL3.50 for a 12" LP). The first releases just being put out include Paul Robeson and Odette, with the Weavers in the offing.

Odette is a new star, a young Negro contralto with a deep dark voice, which makes the interpretation of those ballads, blues and spirituals exciting and unsurpassed. Odette combines a beautiful voice, showing careful training and development, with abandonment to the mystic power of the rhythm, the tune and the words. This

disc (Vanguard, produced by Hed-Atzil, AN 63-91) consists of some 12 songs. The presentation is gripping, with an exciting "I've been Driving on Bald Mountain." The climax is my favourite, "Water Boy." Paul Robeson is represented with "Concert at Carnegie Hall" (recorded by Vanguard, produced by Hed Atzil, AN 63-92), including a fascinating mixture of Spirituals, Chinese, Russian and English folksongs. Moussorgsky, Schubert and Bach and even a monologue from Shakespeare's "Othello" — with other favourites associated with his name "Old Man River." The collection highlights Paul Robeson's many-sided talent as an artist, as a singer and as a warm-hearted human being. **V.B.**

THE TURNING POINT

By ABBA EBAN

THE BALFOUR DECLARATION by Leonard Stein, Valentine Mitchell, London, 6s.

"A great nation without a home is not right" — Arthur James Balfour.

POLITICAL history is made by the interaction of men with opportunities. Twice in our generation—first in 1914-17 and then in 1947-48—the Jewish people has found a chance to transform the pace and direction of its journey. Both opportunities were difficult, elusive and dependent on narrow margins of probability. They arose in the special field of international diplomacy; but their effects were to touch the Jewish people in every area of its emotion and experience. Those who led the struggle moved in a sublime tension, inspired — and sometimes haunted — by the contrast between the glittering prospect of success and the irretrievable consequence of failure.

The Balfour Declaration was in many ways the more impressive of the two achievements. It is true that the United Nations decision in 1947 heralded a more drastic change in the status of the Jewish people. A sovereign State is a more solid reality than a chance to build a "national home"; and the political victories of 1947-48, unlike those of 1917, stood to be ratified by Jewish sacrifice and heroism on the battlefield. No events of equal drama came in the immediate sequel to the Balfour Declaration. Yet 1917, rather than 1947, marks the authentic turning point.

The greatness of a struggle, in diplomacy as in war, must be measured by the size of the obstacles which it has to overcome. And there is a special grace in the first breakthrough. All the subsequent

Zionist victories, including those of 1947-48, were achieved on the shoulders of 1917. By 1947 Jewish statehood in Palestine had for thirty years been a recognized international prospect. Moreover, something like a State was virtually in existence. A



LORD BALFOUR

largely autonomous Jewish community in Palestine did play the main attributes of a sovereign nation. Thus reason and pragmatism were our allies in 1947. We argued that it would be not only nobler but also more expedient to grant Jewish Statehood than to deny it. Subjective impulses of sentiment, sympathy, conscience, humanity all gave their auxiliary support. But they did not stand alone. Of the seven representatives in the first United Nations Committee to recommend Jewish Statehood, the majority reached its conclusion on hard-headed grounds, without a twinge of sentiment, still less of exhilaration.

Search for World Support

No such position of strength lay at the disposal of the Zionist leaders, who began to seek international support for their cause in the early years of the First World War. All the calculations of reality seemed to argue against their success. The Jewish population of Palestine numbered less than 70,000. By no stretch of argument could this be described as "a State in the making".

International law contained no instrument in which a political connection between the Jewish people and Palestine had previously been recognized. It was difficult to prove that those who granted the Zionist Charter were acting in their decision, certainly no armed divisions would have been needed to enforce an anti-Zionist judgment.

In these conditions, when a Zionist leader came to argue his cause in the halls of the League of Nations, he stood a good chance of being regarded as having lost his reason. This, in fact, was the position of the Zionist leaders when they suggested the conversion of Palestine into a Jewish commonwealth.

The Balfour Declaration, of which a superbly authoritative history now lies before us, marked the triumph of the visionary ideal over the normal routines of political thought. It spoke of British recognition for the right of Jewish people to reconstitute a National Home in Palestine. But in legal terms there was no such thing in 1917 as a "national home" in such a country as "Palestine" (there was only Southern Syria), and no unit juridically identifiable as the "Jewish people". There was also the awkward fact that the country about which Britain was making the commitment happened to be under the rule of the Ottoman Turks.

Despite all this, the purpose of the Declaration was destined to be accomplished; and Mr. Leonard Stein, after many years of patient research, now comes to investigate and explain this four-decade force.

It has always been easier to analyse the effects of the Balfour Declaration policy than to define its motives. In Arab literature it is distorted into a diabolical conspiracy. In many Jewish records it is sublimated into an act of pure-minded idealism. A scholarly examination is unlikely to lead us to any such emphatic answer. Many threads came together in the texture of this event, and Mr. Stein shows them in all their tangled variety.

Deep in the Western consciousness the conviction had

been implanted that the centricity of Jewish history would again pass through its original and ancient route.

The prospect that the vision might be realized opened up early in the war. Mr. Stein's book gives Herbert Samuel a more crucial part in the history than previous historians have acknowledged. In January, 1915, as President of the Local Government Board, with a seat in the Cabinet, he had engaged Lloyd George and Edward Grey in earnest conversation and circulated a memorandum to the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, and his principal Cabinet colleagues. Asquith found it incredible that such a wild fantasy could emerge from Samuel's "well-ordered and methodical brain".

Even Lloyd George was surprised to hear the vision expounded by a highly intellectual statesman suspected of atrophy of the heart. The Jewish people, he said, were asking that a Jew of Samuel's eminence was bound to be against them. Weizmann quickly could hardly believe his good fortune when he found that his cause had already been advocated inside the very cabinet which he was trying to storm.

The Jewish interest had been promoted by the correct and effective working of the Cabinet system. A Minister had transcended his departmental responsibility in order to speak for the Jewish people in a central international issue, and his initiative had been seriously and courteously received. "We look to you," wrote Weizmann to Samuel in March, 1915, "and to your historical role which you are playing and will play in the redemption of Israel."

From this starting point Mr. Stein traces Weizmann's astonishing itinerary across the bright constellation of British leadership — arguing, pleading, advocating, charming, piercing his way through attention through every barrier of scepticism and opposition.

The central figures of the Balfour Declaration are presented in a vivid gallery. Of these, Lloyd George, especially after his accession to the Premiership, was the most constant in the temper of his enthusiasm. His motives were complex. They included a calculation that a British statement on Zionism would help to prevent Palestine from going to the French, as well as a streak of Biblical romanticism which he managed to combine with a lack of enthusiasm about some of his Jewish advisers. He was capable of saying of Lord Melchett that, "like another notorious member of his race, Alfred Mond has gone to his own place," and yet

of avowing, with patent sincerity, that he was constantly moved by his memories of Israel's sacred writings. "The question," according to Mr. Stein, "was not on strictly national grounds, but it does not follow that in Lloyd George's personal approach to it sentiment played no part."

A similar duality of approach marked Balfour's contact with Zionism. There

was a man who can use such phrases as "a radiant nurse of science and the arts" is manifestly open to the invasion of great ideas. Mr. Stein points out that Balfour had a certain ambivalence in his feeling about the Jews. "Because they possess a marked degree of distinctive characteristics which commanded his respect, he was for that very reason, sincerely and unconsciously about their place in a gentle society."

Clearly, the British philosopher-statesman had understood the inner truth of the Jewish malaise which the Anglo-Jewish aristocrats were frankly trying to suppress. There is a profound historic justice in Balfour's languid and smug signature on the Declaration. This, at least, is certain," concludes Mr. Stein, "that of all the British statesmen directly responsible for the Declaration, none had so sensitive a grasp of the problem, had probed into it so deeply or had found it such anxious thought."

The narrative shows one statesman after the other falling like ninepins under Weizmann's subtle assault. Now and again it pauses to focus its light on other Zionist leaders. Of these, only Sokolow is acknowledged as having played a leading role at Weizmann's side.

The chief merit in the partnership lay in the readiness of the older man to subordinate his efforts to those of the younger colleague. At the time of the Balfour Declaration Sokolow was approaching 54, Weizmann 44, and Sokolow was more advanced in the official Zionist hierarchy. "Had Sokolow not been in England and ready to co-operate, it is at least unlikely that the Zionist cause would have felt entitled to go on his sole responsibility."

But London was not the only scene of the drama. In Berlin, Kurt Blumfeld was assuring the German Government that "the Jews, nearly all of whom spoke a tongue closely akin to German, were the natural intermediaries between Germany and the East. Given their chance they could be of great help in the cultural and to promote German economic penetration throughout the Turkish Empire."

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may have been an element of sheer intellectual curiosity, but there was also a tinge of emotion out of keeping with the generally accepted view of his character and temperament. He proclaimed that "the Jews are the most gifted race that mankind has seen since the Greeks of the fifth century," and that their restored homeland would be "a radiant nurse of science and the arts."

"If he inspired a certain awe, it was not because he seemed himself to be impressive, but because it was impossible, in his presence, not to be conscious of his reserves of strength or to resist the enchantment of his magnetic eyes. Man of the world though he was, or became, he preserved inviolate an inner sanctum. It was the mystic element mingled with his realism which gave him his charismatic quality and was the hidden source of his power."

(Reprinted from "The Jewish Chronicle," London, by consent of the Editor.)

Attitude Towards the Jews

To this Mr. Stein adds with perception that if American Jewry had been fully sympathetic to the Allies from the start there would have been no need to woo its sympathy, and one of the motives of the Balfour Declaration would have been absent. Here we have a key to the mixture of impulses which brought the Declaration to birth. On the one hand there was a genuine movement of the Western mind towards the pursuit of a higher justice. "A great nation without a home is not right," said Balfour in one of his rare descents to monotheistic prose.

But this was not all. In the mind of every decisive figure — Lloyd George, C.P. Scott, Grey, Milner, Cecil, Smuts, Wilson — the Jewish people appeared as a potent force which any prudent government would do well to have on its side. To this assumption, the prospect of national independence in Palestine would galvanize the Jewish heart everywhere and stir it to gratitude and responsiveness.

The climax in the winter of 1917 has been portrayed before. The Declaration was agreed at the third attempt. The first assault was blocked by Edwin Montagu's vehement resistance in the name of Jewish assimilation. The second attempt was blocked by heavy guns. The Cabinet summary after the September 3 meeting stated: "It was decided to safeguard the Shantung (Chamoun) administration in Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Egypt and the Arab Peninsula, and to place the area in its proper setting and perspective."

To achieve this, the author, who is Professor of History at the Ohio State University, has devoted rather more than half of his book to a fairly comprehensive, if concise, account of the area before the outbreak of World War I. Two introductory chapters deal successively with Middle Eastern geography (including Turkey, Iran and Sudan in addition to Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Egypt and the Arab Peninsula), and the Arab and Jewish societies in the area. The first three parts (pp. 23-269) survey the rise and spread of Islam, the remaining 260 pages deal with the contemporary Middle East.

This division of subject matter in a book purporting to provide an account of the contemporary Middle East may well seem somewhat eccentric. One cannot, however, disagree with the author's contention that many of the present situations and problems cannot be appreciated unless they are evaluated properly without some knowledge of the past, "since the contemporary civilization of the Middle East probably has deeper and more significant roots in its past culture and experience than many other civilizations."

Moreover, it is in the first three parts that the author proves most helpful. These are workmanlike summaries of an immense amount of historical material. The chapters dealing with the Byzantine and Ottoman Empires — the whole of Part III — are especially commendable.

With Part Four, which begins with World War II, the author's tone changes. He is now dealing with the merger of Egypt and Syria, the Iraqi revolution and the Anglo-American landings in non-Muslim lands. The author is no longer so objective and inevitably less sure ground. Prof. Fisher, like many of his countrymen, is too much fond of attributing to "colonialism" British officials and colonial agents, he argues for example, that the British in the Middle East regarded the inhabitants as "natives" in the Kipling sense and believed

that the best way in which to preserve peaceful and proper relations was to cooperate with the native ruler. But who else was there for these officials and agents to cooperate with? Prof. Fisher would have been right had the British denied the "native" status of the Arabs and themselves and prepared for self-rule. The contrary was the case. But apart from his Chapter on "World Interest in the Middle East" this anti-colonialism does not interfere with his account.

The real drawback of this book lies in Dr. Fisher's style, often exasperating and sometimes even misleading. One specific example will suffice. "Iraqi troops," the author writes on page 570, "were ordered in July 1958 to march into Jordan to be ready to safeguard the Shantung (Chamoun) administration in Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Egypt and the Arab Peninsula, and to place the area in its proper setting and perspective."

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DAVID RAKHIA: Skypard Round.

From the artist's current exhibition at the Tel Aviv Museum. (Review on page VI.)

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This division of subject matter in a book purporting to provide an account of the contemporary Middle East may well seem somewhat eccentric. One cannot, however, disagree with the author's contention that many of the present situations and problems cannot be appreciated unless they are evaluated properly without some knowledge of the past, "since the contemporary civilization of the Middle East probably has deeper and more significant roots in its past culture and experience than many other civilizations."

Moreover, it is in the first three parts that the author proves most helpful. These are workmanlike summaries of an immense amount of historical material. The chapters dealing with the Byzantine and Ottoman Empires — the whole of Part III — are especially commendable. With Part Four, which begins with World War II, the author's tone changes. He is now dealing with the merger of Egypt and Syria, the Iraqi revolution and the Anglo-American landings in non-Muslim lands. The author is no longer so objective and inevitably less sure ground. Prof. Fisher, like many of his countrymen, is too much fond of attributing to "colonialism" British officials and colonial agents, he argues for example, that the British in the Middle East regarded the inhabitants as "natives" in the Kipling sense and believed

that the best way in which to preserve peaceful and proper relations was to cooperate with the native ruler. But who else was there for these officials and agents to cooperate with? Prof. Fisher would have been right had the British denied the "native" status of the Arabs and themselves and prepared for self-rule. The contrary was the case. But apart from his Chapter on "World Interest in the Middle East" this anti-colonialism does not interfere with his account.

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Graham Greene

At His Best

By Paula Arnold

A BURNED CASE by Graham Greene, Heinemann, London 1961, 25s. 6d. NOBODY today writes like this strange middle-aged man with 30 years experience as a traveller, a student of man, and a novelist. Here is a problem with the mortal solution that this life offers; a background as weird and unusual as possible vividly set before us, a group of characters odd, singular and some cases, admirable beyond the common man's power of expression, yet painted so clearly and unforgettably, so credibly and beautifully, that for all their strangeness, we believe in them, sorrow with them, almost die with them; and all told with such grace and assurance, every scene and every word in its right place, we are aware of our own days, but read on, entranced.

As in "Our Man in Havana," which Mr. Greene did not award the title of novel, but set out as an entertainment (though it is far, far more), he shows something which has only been growing in him of late years, a wide tolerance, a humanity which takes in Catholics and atheists and in-betweeners and heathen alike.

Congo Background The book has something of an added attraction in that its background is also so much in the news today. For though Mr. Greene, in an admirable dedication to a Belgian doctor who inspired one of the figures in the book, says that his "Congo" is a region of the mind, the author, who has travelled in the Congo, visited many of the Leper colonies there. Not only was his subject suggested by them, but he has faithfully traced the background of those missions, and far though they are from any political strife, and their problems of various types of belief, half-belief and non-belief — yet the jungle and the black denizens thereof as well as the missionaries belong to the Congo.

The story is so original as to make one doubt Solomon's dictum of nothing new under the sun. We have a boat going up a river in the heart of Africa. The captain is a monk. The only passenger is a riddle. The boat goes as far as a leper colony run by monks and the passenger, one Querry, gets off there and requests the monks' hospitality. Asked after the opportunity to lead a normal life again, taking an interest in the patients, in the fathers' wonderful work, in the life of the jungle and the river, Querry refuses to leave and to catch Querry whom she believes herself in love with, that the baby she is expecting — when a so-called architect has no interest in her at all and makes no bones about flitting giving her the "Quiet American". "God preserve us from all innocence. At least the guilty know what they are about." For Querry, who has come to feel at all, whose emotions had been burnt out by the lepers' disease, had begun to lead a normal life again, taking an interest in the patients, in the fathers' wonderful work, in the life of the jungle and the river, Querry refuses to leave and to catch Querry whom she believes herself in love with, that the baby she is expecting — when a so-called architect has no interest in her at all and makes no bones about flitting giving her the "Quiet American". "God preserve us from all innocence. At least the guilty know what they are about." 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The Marriage Broker

upon receipt of a demand from you. I cannot believe Maurice Hane-man went on "that you will agree to darken your happiness, whose architect I am, by compelling me to take — at the time of my wedding — legal steps to collect the brokerage fee. In the hope that you will think the matter over quietly I wish to congratulate you once more on the occasion of your marriage. Yours faithfully, Maurice Hane-man."

But the broker's persuasion failed this time, and he sued the husband for payment. In the Magistrate's Court, Judge Luba Fortuna took the couple's viewpoint that they had not made each other's acquaintance through the

The couple will now have to make their way through the court system. Judge Etzioni interpreted the term "making one's acquaintance" in the agreement with the broker to mean "for the purpose of marriage."

"A man may have known a woman for years without being aware of the fact that she may be an suitable partner for him," Judge Etzioni said. "The mediation of a marriage broker leads to the result they both desire... and in that I see no cardinal point of his mission."

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orning or early hours
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WRAPPERS YOU CAN
OF THE FOLLOWING

4 Spoon (Amgat); Small
"Crystal" Plastic (Keter);
Bowl with Cover (Har-
square Dishes (Keter).

WRAPPERS ONE OF
VING:

Dough (Keter); Bread
; Butter Dish (Amgat);
(Amgat); Cutlery Tin

WRAPPERS ONE OF
VING:

te of "Crystal" Plastic (Ka-
Bases with Stand (Am-
le with 6 Bowls (Barlette).

NIKI

8:30 A.M. - 1 P.M.
ES:

154 Rehov Hayarkon
Maaleh Hashishchur
8 Rehov Agrippas



DRIVE

